





# Syria and Iran Promote Rebellion Among Lebanese Shiites

By David B. Ottaway

Washington Post Service

BAALBEK, Lebanon — The road into this bustling Bekaa Valley market town, the center today of Lebanon's Islamic militants, is adorned with huge wall paintings of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini overlooking the Al Aqsa mosque in Jerusalem.

Inscriptions hang from telephone poles and buildings: "Death to America," "Israel must be wiped out of existence under the banner of Islam," "Martyrdom is the aim and hope of God's worshippers," "Our revolution is Islamic before being Iranian and it is the revolution of the oppressed all over the world."

Such are the first signs of the presence of Iranian Revolutionary Guards and Lebanese Shiite Muslim fundamentalists who have broken away from the mainstream Amal movement to set up their own groups, Islamic Amal and Hezbollah, under the Syrian umbrella and with Iranian political, financial and military support.

Once best known for its well-preserved Roman ruins and brisk business in hashish, Baalbek has become, according to Lebanese and Western analysts, the main staging ground for Iranian-Syrian terrorist activities in Lebanon and the spread of Ayatollah Khomeini's Islamic revolution.

At the Imam Muntazir School just east of the city, Iranian Revolutionary Guards carry out their missionary work, indoctrinating Lebanese Shiites in the spiritual and political teachings of Ayatollah Khomeini. Here in Baalbek, 45 miles (70 kilometers) northeast of Beirut, a deadly political game is being played out: Syria is trying to re-establish its political hegemony over Lebanon, and Iran is trying to spread militant Islam throughout the Arab world.

The Syrians, according to Lebanese and Western analysts, are using Iran's Hezbollah and their Lebanese counterparts for terrorism to cow the Lebanese

government into submission and chase out its Western allies.

The Iranians are reportedly using the Syrian-controlled Bekaa Valley as a springboard for their own politics in Lebanon, where one million Shiites live. Iran and its Lebanese allies are waging a battle with the relatively moderate leadership of the mainstream Amal for the shifting allegiances of those Shiites.

Amal, under the leadership of Nabih Berri, is at odds with Iran, having supported the Mujahideen opposition in the Iranian power struggle, and is at political war with the militant clergymen of Hezbollah and the Iranian-backed Islamic Amal, led by Hussein Mussavi.

Some analysts say Syria is cynically making use of Islamic extremists, both Iranian and Lebanese. Syria, they predict, will disband them or put them under wraps as soon as it no longer needs them or decides they present a danger to Syrian influence in Lebanon. Those analysts see the Syrian-Iranian alliance as unnatural and fragile, based primarily on a common enemy, Saddam Hussein in Iraq, as well as opposition to U.S. policies and presence in the region.

Since the start of the Iran-Iraq war more than three years ago, Syria has openly sided with Iran and is the only Arab state other than Libya to do so. Syria's president, Hafez al-Assad, has long been a bitter foe of Mr. Hussein.

"If Iraq was not there as a common enemy, there would be no reason for the alliance," a Western European diplomat said. "Without Iraq, Iran would become a potential enemy of Syria."

The origins of the cooperation among Syria, Iran and Lebanon's Islamic militants go back to the 1982 Israeli invasion of Lebanon. Within a week of the invasion, Iran sent 150 Revolutionary Guards to Damascus, then to Baalbek to help the Palestinians against the Israeli Army.

The invasion provoked a split in the Amal leader-

ship over whether Mr. Berri should sit on the emergency National Salvation Council, a coalition of Lebanese leaders set up to deal with the crisis. The council met just twice before collapsing.

Mr. Mussavi, a fervent proponent of Ayatollah Khomeini's militant line, was then the top Amal military commander. He opposed Mr. Berri's participation, then resigned and came to Baalbek to set up the opposition Islamic Amal.

Analysis now says the first Syrian-Mussavi action may have been the kidnapping of David Dodge, the acting president of the American University in Beirut, on July 19, 1982.

He was seized by presumed Iranian agents, possibly Mr. Mussavi's, to bargain for the release of an Iranian diplomat who had been kidnapped two weeks earlier.

Mr. Dodge, freed in July, has never said what happened to him. But it is known that he was spirited away from Lebanon through the Bekaa Valley and taken to Iran by way of Damascus. President Assad and his brother, Rifaa, later were intermediaries in securing his release.

To many observers, there seems to be a route used by Islamic militants and terrorists of both countries leading from the Iranian holy city of Qom into the southern suburbs of Beirut.

According to Lebanese and Western diplomatic sources, the Iranians have trained 300 to 350 Lebanese Shiite volunteers at a camp north of Qom.

There is evidence that Islamic extremists were beginning to infiltrate the southern suburbs of Beirut as long ago as February and March 1983, when there was a spate of attacks on French and Italian patrols of the multinational force. But it was only in August that the militants appeared in large numbers, participating in the Amal militia's attempt to storm West Beirut.

The main instrument for carrying out Syrian and Iranian designs in Lebanon has until recently been Mr. Mussavi's Islamic Amal.

But both Amal and Hezbollah sources say the Iranians, disappointed by Mr. Mussavi's ability to rally much support among Bekaa Valley Shiites, turned instead to Shiite militias to lead the movement in Iranian-style revolutionary tactics.

Not much is known about the Hezbollah movement except that it is closely tied to Iran and patterned on the Iranian revolution. According to Sayyed Mohammed Hussein Fadlallah, its leader, Hezbollah was founded less than a year ago and set up expressly to overcome "all the traditional problems that come with organization."

Amal sources say Mr. Fadlallah also heads the Lebanese branch of Al Dawa, the Iraqi Shiite opposition party, and is very close to the Iranian Embassy in Beirut.

Al Dawa, according to Arab and Western sources, is believed to have had a role in the Oct. 23 suicide bomb attacks on the U.S. and French military compounds in Beirut.

In an interview, however, Mr. Fadlallah denied having anything to do with Al Dawa or the bombings and said he had been preaching moderation and restraint.

Both Mr. Fadlallah and Amal officials say Mr. Mussavi's Islamic Amal has largely dissolved itself and joined Hezbollah. Mr. Mussavi, in an interview with the pro-Libyan Ash-Shiraa magazine Nov. 29, said that was the case.

Analysts, however, think Mr. Mussavi heads an action wing of Hezbollah and its main instrument for terrorism.

It is not clear whether Mr. Mussavi is the mastermind behind the group known as Islamic Jihad that has claimed responsibility for numerous bombings, including the U.S. Embassy in Beirut in April, the U.S. Marine compound at the airport in October and the U.S. and French embassies and four other targets in Kuwait on Dec. 12.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### EC Leader Warns of Budget Shortfall

BRUSSELS (AP) — The president of the European Community Commission predicted Monday that the EC budget would be 1.6 billion European currency units (\$1.3 billion) short this year unless changes in farm programs were adopted.

Gaston Thorn made the prediction in an address at the first meeting this year of the 10 EC agriculture ministers, a spokesman said. There was no immediate reaction from ministers, whose two-day meeting is expected to set a procedure for dealing with the issues.

Mr. Thorn and other EC executives have been warning for months that the trade bloc will run out of money unless farm spending is curbed, but Mr. Thorn had not mentioned such a high figure.

### Pretoria to Continue Patrols in Angola

JOHANNESBURG (AP) — A well-placed military source said Monday that South African tracker units would continue scouting Angola's southern provinces, bordering on South-West Africa, despite South Africa's withdrawal from that country.

The area is used by black guerrillas fighting for control of South-West Africa, a South African-administered territory also known as Namibia. The military source said South Africa would strike into Angola again if provoked by guerrillas.

South Africa entered the country more than a month ago to block an infiltration by guerrillas of the South-West Africa People's Organization into Namibia.

### PLO Group Plans Meeting in Tunis

TUNIS (Reuters) — Yasser Arafat's al-Fatah guerrilla group is expected to convene its revolutionary council this week after he returns from a visit to Algeria, a Palestinian source said Monday.

The chairman of the Palestinian Liberation Organization flew to the Algerian capital Monday for talks with President Chadli Benjedid and to see some of the PLO prisoners freed by Israel in a prisoner exchange in November.

The Fatah revolutionary council, an intermediary body between the top-level central committee and the group's rank and file, will discuss Mr. Arafat's visit to Cairo last month and the convening of a general congress, according to Fatah sources.

### Bonn Says General Was Security Risk

BONN (UPI) — The West German defense minister, Manfred Wörner, dismissed General Günter Kiesling as deputy NATO commander because a military intelligence investigation showed the general was a security risk, a ministry spokesman said Monday.

The spokesman refused to say what the risk was and declined to confirm or deny reports that General Kiesling was a homosexual, well known in West Germany in gay bars and therefore open to blackmail. General Kiesling, 58, was assigned to the NATO post in 1982.

The spokesman, Jürgen Reichardt, said at a news conference Monday that Mr. Wörner had ordered a security investigation of General Kiesling after being told last summer that he might be a risk. "The report indicated Kiesling was a danger to security," Mr. Reichardt said. In a newspaper interview Sunday, the general denied the allegations of homosexuality.

### Grenada's Gairy Will Not Seek Office

WASHINGTON (AP) — Former Prime Minister Eric Gairy of Grenada said Monday he planned to return soon to his homeland after five years in exile. But he said he would not seek elective office despite his "unchallengable acceptance" as Grenada's national leader.

Sir Eric was Grenada's head of government for 12 years until he was overthrown in 1979 by Maurice Bishop, Mr. Bishop, a leftist, was overthrown and killed by hard-line elements in a coup in October that touched off the U.S.-led invasion of the island.

Sir Eric said Grenada would have spared Mr. Bishop's rule if Washington had listened to him 18 years ago when he recommended a U.S. military presence on the island. "They laughed at me," he said, "but I saw the need."

### Talbot Plant Near Paris to Reopen

PARIS (Reuters) — The Talbot car plant near Paris, where 120 people were injured in clashes between workers last week, will reopen Wednesday, and full production is planned within a week, management said Monday.

Cleanup operations have begun at the Poissy plant, where fighting between strikers and employees who wanted to return to work caused damage estimated at 8 million francs (about \$940,000). The management said it would recall 1,000 workers Wednesday and hoped for full production by Jan. 17.

The fighting began after the French Democratic Labor Confederation tried to continue a strike to protest plans to lay off 1,905 of the company's 17,000 employees. The strike had paralyzed the plant for a month. A return to work was made possible when the CFDT decided to call off its strike, subject to talks on layoff terms.

### Danish Social Democrats See a Defeat

COPENHAGEN (Reuters) — The Social Democratic Party, the main opposition party in Denmark, virtually admitted Monday that it would be defeated in the general election as opinion polls indicated that the governing center-right coalition would remain in power.

Tuesday's election was called last month after parliament rejected the government's austerity budget for 1984 in a rare break with Denmark's tradition of consensus politics.

The Social Democratic leader, Anker Jørgensen, talked Monday of his party opposing a new Conservative-led government after the election. All polls indicate that the four-party minority coalition led by the Conservative Party prime minister, Poul Schlüter, will add more than 20 seats to the 65 it now holds, although it may fall short of an outright majority of the 179 seats in the Folketing, or assembly.

### Progress Reported on Beagle Channel

BUENOS AIRES (Reuters) — The basis for a settlement to the Beagle Channel dispute between Chile and Argentina will probably be announced by the Vatican this week, Foreign Ministry and diplomatic sources said Monday.

Pope John Paul II will announce that Argentina and Chile have agreed to negotiate a permanent solution to the century-old dispute over several small islands at the tip of South America within the framework of his 1980 mediation proposal, the sources said.

Details of the papal proposal are secret, but the diplomatic sources said it awards all the disputed islands, at the eastern end of the Beagle Channel south of Tierra del Fuego, to Chile. Chile would get 12 miles (about 19 kilometers) of territorial waters around the islands on the Atlantic side, beyond which the sea would be under Argentine jurisdiction.

### World Short Wave Talks Open Today

GENEVA (AP) — Ideological disputes over Soviet-bloc jamming of Western radio broadcasts and the Northern Hemisphere's domination of the airwaves threaten to disrupt the five-week World Administrative Radio Conference for Short Wave Broadcasting opening Tuesday, diplomatic sources said Monday.

The conference, organized by the International Telecommunications Union, a United Nations body, is the latest of a series of attempts since World War II to reach international agreement on an equitable distribution of a limited resource, the world's airwaves.

Developing countries are expected to press for a long-term fixed allocation of frequencies, while most Western countries prefer a flexible system easily adaptable to changes in user requirements. A U.S. study released in May said that jamming rendered many frequencies unusable. A U.S. diplomatic source said discussions on the issue would be complicated by the refusal of Soviet-bloc officials to admit that their countries were jamming Western programs.

### For the Record

The man accused of killing a moderate PLO official told the court Monday that his real name is Mohammed Hussein Rashid and that he is a member of the Abu Nidal group, a breakaway faction of the Palestine Liberation Organization. He revealed that he was his true identity on the fourth day of his trial for the shooting of Issam Sartawi in Portugal on April 10, (AP)

Rita M. Lavelle, a former official of the Environmental Protection Agency, was sentenced Monday in U.S. District Court in Washington to six months in prison and was fined \$10,000 for lying to Congress about her handling of the government's toxic waste cleanup program. (AP)

### Correction

Edgardo Paz Bernalta, the Peruvian minister for foreign affairs, was incorrectly identified as the Panamanian foreign minister in a United Press International article in Monday's issue of the Herald Tribune.

## Islamic Fundamentalists in Tunisia Say They Organized Demonstrations

By Henry Kamm

New York Times Service

TUNIS — Two representatives of an outlawed Islamic fundamentalist organization here say their group helped organize last week's anti-government demonstrations over the doubling of bread prices.

The government of President Habib Bourguiba said it considered the group, the Islamic Tendency Movement, responsible for the protests, which turned into riots. The two men, students aged 25 and 20 years, agreed readily to the accusation.

"The people acted spontaneously," the two young men said in an interview late last week. "At the beginning they were not organized. But then we, as the people's movement, joined in. We organized demonstrations."

"What happened this week is a triumph for us," one of the fundamentalists said. "We struggled for bread, and it takes the army to keep us down. The economic struggle, the political struggle, it begins now."

"We are the main opposition,"

the other added. "That is why the Communists are legal and we are banned."

The men asked that their names be withheld because both have served prison terms for their activities. The Islamic Tendency Movement, which is particularly active at the university in Tunis and among youth in general, was described by an official close to Prime Minister Mohammed Mzali as "Khomeinist."

Again, the two representatives agreed. They emphasized, however, that the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini was a leader whom they admired but with whom Islamic Tendency had no links. "The Iranian revolution is popular and Islamic, although the government has committed political errors," the younger man, who works as a journalist, said.

They did not consider the seizing of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran in 1979 to be an error, however. "We are against American imperialism," one said. "It was not an embassy, but a spy center."

Many of the group's activists and

leaders have been seized in several waves of arrests since 1981. Many others have fled to France. Pitched battles between Islamic Tendency followers and leftists rocked the university in 1982, and many students were hurt in the protests. The organization claims a mass following without disclosing numbers.

Nevertheless, the group is taken seriously by Western diplomats in the light of the fundamentalist revival throughout the Islamic world.

The activists said the increases in basic food prices, which Mr. Bourguiba rescinded Friday in the face of public opposition, were symbolic of his government's disregard for the poor majority of Tunisia's 6.6 million people. They said their movement opposed the destruction of property that marked the riots, "but the people who did the breaking were revenging themselves because they have not enough to live on and no freedom."

In the 1960s, the opposition to Mr. Bourguiba was leftist, a spokesman said. "But today even the leftists are Islamic," he continued.

Western diplomats said that last week's events showed that Islamic Tendency must be regarded seriously, because the mass demonstrations and the government's retreat indicated that the succession to Mr. Bourguiba, who is 83 years old, would be difficult.

### Pipeline Blown Up

The Tunisian Defense Ministry said that four men sneaked into southern Tunisia from Libya and blew up an oil pipeline linking the Algerian oilfield at Ain-Menas to the Tunisian port of Sidi Barrani in the Gabs Gulf. The Associated Press reported from Tunis.

The men illegally entered Tunisia late Saturday or early Sunday, and placed explosive charges on the pipeline about a mile (1.6 kilometers) from the border, a ministry statement said.

Tracks in the sand indicated four men had driven across the border in a Land-Rover, placed the charges and slipped back into Libya, the ministry said. It said it had protested the incident in a note to Tripoli.

## Economic Ills In Portugal

(Continued from Page 1)

rent accounts deficit in foreign trade, which reached \$3.2 billion last year. Mr. Soares has made clear, that cannot be done without hardship. Real wages have dropped 5 percent.

No one can say how much more sacrifice the long-suffering Portuguese will accept. Protests have been mild and sporadic. Peaceful vigils were held in 24 cities last month. Glass factory workers in Marinhas Grande, where the Communists are strong, occasionally block the roads to call attention to their plight. At the Lisnave shipyard in Lisbon, unpaid workers took over the administration building to demand their money. But little seems to come from these actions.

"What can they do?" a Western diplomat said. "They take over the offices and they find the cupboards are bare."

The Communist Party, which draws up to 20 percent in elections, can organize awesome street demonstrations and it is staunchly anti-Soares. But to the mystification of some, the party has not tried to mount an all-out offensive or attempt a general strike.

Alvaro Cunhal, the 70-year-old party leader, may be biding his time, waiting to see if popular discontent will widen and provide openings.

Mr. Soares remains popular despite the general malaise, dispensing medicine that many Portuguese acknowledge is necessary. His coalition with the fractious Social Democratic Party seems stable. There is a sense that Portugal's on-again, off-again political crises of recent years may have been replaced by a long, painful struggle in search of economic recovery.

## Beirut Gunmen Kill French Soldier; Arab Ministers End Lebanon Talks

The Associated Press

BEIRUT — Gunmen killed a French paratrooper and wounded two others Monday when they fired on a guard post outside the French Army headquarters in Beirut. The ambush came a day after a grenade attack killed a U.S. marine.

A French spokesman said the gunman shot a rocket-propelled grenade and fired automatic weapons at the Residence des Pins. The residence, once the home of France's ambassador, is now headquarters for the 2,000-man French contingent in the multinational peacekeeping force.

Earlier, police said six people were killed in renewed fighting between Druze and Christian militiamen south of Beirut.

They said rival militias fought with mortars, rocket-propelled grenades and machine guns in the Kharrub region, 30 kilometers (20 miles) south of Beirut and close to Israel's front line along the Awali River.

Negotiators met in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, to try to resolve details of a proposed security plan that

would disengage Lebanon's warring factions and stabilize an often-broken cease-fire. The meeting of Saudi, Syrian and Lebanese foreign ministers ended without agreement. Sources said the main hurdle was Syria's insistence that Beirut revoke the May 17 accord on Israeli troop withdrawal from Lebanon.

They said Syria's foreign minister, Abdul-Halim Khaddam, had left for Damascus after the meeting, and they described the talks as tense.

The Lebanese security plan reportedly calls for withdrawal of Christian militias from mountain regions east of Beirut, deployment of the Lebanese Army and police in areas south of the capital as far as the Awali River, and a pullback of Shiite Muslim militiamen in Beirut's southern suburbs.

In West Beirut, U.S. Marines moved their helicopter landing zone several hundred yards northward on the main seaford boulevard after the guerrilla attack Sunday on a 12-man Marine detail that had been set down by a helicopter.

No group claimed responsibility for the attack, in which a marine was killed.

The marine was the 258th member of the U.S. contingent in the multinational force killed since the Marines arrived in September 1982.

### Tripoli Peace Plan

In Tripoli, 68 kilometers (42 miles) north of Beirut, the pro-Syrian Alawite Red Knights militia was reported to be ready Monday to lay down its arms as part of a major peace plan for the city, United Press International reported from Beirut. The city has been subjected to factional fighting since 1979.

### French Hopes on Pullout

Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy of France said Monday that he hoped French troops in Beirut would be home by the end of this year. Reuters reported from Paris.

Last week, France announced that it was moving nearly a quarter of its 2,000 soldiers in Beirut back to UNIFIL, the UN peacekeeping force in southern Lebanon.

## Offer to Leave Afghanistan Reported Outlined by Soviet

(Continued from Page 1)

over, have considered a firm timetable the key to a Soviet withdrawal agreement. Until last spring, officials said, Moscow was unwilling to discuss a specific timetable.

Pakistan considered the 18-month suggestion a reasonable starting point for more detailed talks but was skeptical of the Soviet offer on several grounds.

For one, it conflicted with Moscow's public position that a withdrawal agreement was a matter between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan, which is purported to have asked for Soviet military help.

Second, even if Pakistan were able to seal its border and cut the supply of arms to Afghan insurgents, officials said, there was no reason to believe that in 18 months existing Soviet and Afghan government forces could crush the insurgents, who still rely largely on homemade and captured arms.

It was unclear what kind of government Moscow intended to leave behind in Kabul if it actually withdrew its troops.

"Without the Soviet Army, Karmal wouldn't last 24 hours," a diplomatic analyst in Moscow said.

Whether President Yuri V. Andropov had a personal role in extending the Soviet leader last spring is not known, but it came during a

## Wick Apologizes For 'Insensitivity' In Taping Affair

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Charles S. Wick, director of the U.S. Information Agency, said Monday he is sorry "misinformation" about his taped telephone conversations. He made a public apology "for my insensitivity in engaging in this practice."

Mr. Wick said in his statement that he had turned over to two congressional committees transcripts, cassettes and records of his taped conversations.

When the taping incidents came to light last month, Mr. Wick denied having taped anyone without first informing them. He also denied that he had taped conversations with James Baker 3d, the White House chief of staff.

Mr. Wick said Monday: "I freely apologize to anyone I have harmed by my taping practices. I very much regret any embarrassment the recent revelations may have caused them. During the first days of this controversy, the public received a good deal of information, not all of which was accurate. Some of the misinformation came from my anxiety and faulty recollection. I regret this."

President Ronald Reagan on Friday defended Mr. Wick, an old friend, as an honorable man and said he would not be dismissed.

## China to Seek Help of Tourists In Saving Panda

Reuters

BEIJING — China's newly founded wildlife conservation association plans to place collection boxes at tourist sites to save the endangered giant panda, Xinhua news agency said Monday.

Pandas, found only in remote parts of western China, reportedly have been suffering from a famine since last summer, when arrow bamboo, their staple food, withered. There are only about 1,000 giant pandas left in the wild.

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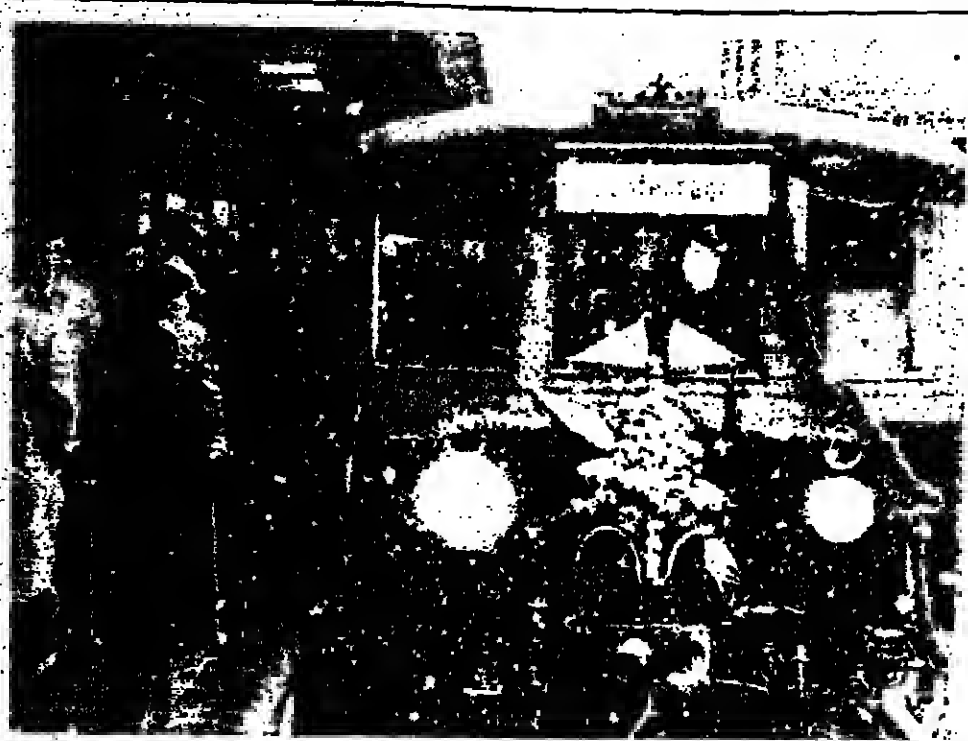
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**UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT** — An S-Bahn train arrives in snow at Lichtenrade station in Berlin on its inaugural trip under West Berlin's administration. Berlin's computer train system came under the control of East Berlin in 1945, but as of Monday, West Berlin will operate all the trains that run on its side of the Berlin Wall.

## Task Force Says Hunger Exists in U.S. But Dismisses Claims It Is 'Rampant'

By Robert Pear

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A 13-member presidential commission has concluded that "hunger does exist" in the United States but that "allegations of rampant hunger simply cannot be documented."

President Ronald Reagan's Task Force on Food Assistance, in the final draft of its report, says that cutbacks in federal spending for such assistance, made at Mr. Reagan's request, have not harmed the poor.

"The recent budgetary changes have not reduced the availability of the major federal food assistance to Americans with incomes at or below the poverty line," the panel said.

The Reagan administration's budget program was explicitly designed to protect the "truly needy," but the administration conceded that the cutbacks would reduce benefits for many people just above the poverty line.

"The task force," according to the report, "does not see a need for major new spending initiatives or programs." Nevertheless, it offered more than a dozen major proposals, including several that are expected to cause controversy.

"The task force recommends that Congress make participation in existing federal food assistance programs optional for the states," the report said. In other words, states could drop out of all federal food assistance programs, including food stamps, and establish "autonomous programs," setting their own eligibility criteria and benefit levels.

Under this proposal, a state

would get the same proportion of total federal outlays for food assistance as it now receives, but the money would be in a lump sum, to be divided up as the state saw fit.

"People in need of food assistance would benefit if the programs were controlled in a more local level," because "needs vary from state to state," the report said. The panel said, for example, that food costs varied across the country, and it observed that different states had different proportions of children and elderly people in their populations.

In the first draft of its report, the panel called for a slight expansion of federal food assistance programs and the conversion of food stamps to cash benefits for the elderly and disabled. These proposals remain in the final draft, but they are balanced by proposals that could reduce benefits for some families. The task force did not explicitly say whether its proposals would result in a net increase or decrease in federal food aid.

Mr. Reagan created the task force Aug. 2, saying he was "deeply concerned" and "perplexed" over reports of hunger in "this great and wealthy nation."

The report contains long passages that say it is impossible to measure the precise extent of hunger in the United States. The chairman of the panel, J. Clayburn La Follette Jr., is dean of the Graduate School of Management at the University of California at Los Angeles. Most panel members are Republicans.

The National Governors' Association, in a letter to Mr. La Follette, attacks the proposal to let states

establish "autonomous food assistance programs."

The letter, signed by Governor Richard D. Lamm of Colorado, a Democrat, and Governor Thomas H. Kean of New Jersey, a Republican, says this proposal will "place a cap on the federal share of the program so that federal funds will no longer change readily as the number of eligible needy persons increases or decreases in an individual state."

The official policy of the governors' association, they said, "calls for both an increased federal role in income security and a minimum national standard of assistance."

The cautious tone of the task force report is illustrated in this passage:

"The task force must conclude that hunger does exist — despite the extensive federal efforts to provide food assistance, in spite of the many state and local public programs for helping the poor with food and shelter, and in spite of the ingenuity, hard work and self-sufficiency of all the participants in the private-sector food distribution networks."

"But at the same time, we are convinced that these efforts, taken together, provide an effective safety net that offers access to food assistance to virtually all needy Americans."

The panel said it was "at present impossible to estimate the extent of that hunger with any reasonable degree of objectivity."

However, it said: "There are people who must sometimes cut back on food to pay their rent and utility bills. There are individuals and families who, toward the end of the month, face very tight budgets and cannot buy food."

## Rights Issue Draws Dissent By Kissinger

Conditions on Aid Reportedly Opposed

By Joanne Omang

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Henry A. Kissinger will file a dissent from part of the report by the commission he chairs on Central America, according to sources close to the commission.

Mr. Kissinger told members of the National Bipartisan Commission on Central America in their final session Saturday that he would formally disagree with the 12-member panel's decision to recommend that U.S. military aid to El Salvador be made "contingent on periodic reports" from the president certifying that El Salvador is making progress in human rights, the sources said Sunday.

Mr. Kissinger contends in his dissent that although certification is a useful concept, it should not apply during the military crisis in El Salvador, where leftist guerrillas recently seized the initiative in their four-year effort to overthrow the government.

Mr. Kissinger's office said there would be no comment on his reported dissent.

The stage seems set for a confrontation over the issue of certification when Congress returns Jan. 23. In November, President Ronald Reagan vetoed a certification procedure that had been in effect for two years. Deputy Secretary of State Kenneth W. Dam has reaffirmed administration opposition to it.

Speaking on a television interview program Sunday, Mr. Dam said the requirement that the president certify improvement in the observance of human rights in El Salvador as a condition for U.S. military aid "has a counterproductive effect" during its two years of operation.

The Kissinger commission, however, said the requirement should also be applied to aid to Guatemala, calling human rights violations there unacceptable, the sources said.

The United States has suspended military aid to Guatemala, but the commission noted that renewed aid "could become necessary" because of leftist guerrilla activity there.

Debate on the issue of conditions was "pretty rough" during sessions that ran late into the night last week, when much of a late December draft report was thrown out, the sources said.

Another major issue worked out at the last minute involved a draft recommendation that 1974 legislation banning U.S. aid to foreign police departments be repealed. The commission decided instead to suggest that Congress consider occasional exceptions in cases like that of Costa Rica, which has no army.

## Reagan Panel Backs Anti-Sandinist Aid

By Hedrick Smith

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The bipartisan Presidential Commission on Central America will recommend continued U.S. aid to insurgents seeking the overthrow of the Nicaraguan government, according to three members of the commission. But the members said Sunday that the report would assert that such aid would become less necessary as the Nicaraguan government halted its assistance to leftist guerrillas in El Salvador and made progress toward internal democracy.

The three members said the report treated aid to Nicaraguan rebels as important leverage to promote negotiations for a Central American regional settlement and not as a way of trying to overthrow the government in Managua.

The report, still private and not scheduled for delivery to President Ronald Reagan until Wednesday, also asserts that El Salvador needs six times as much military aid for 1984 and 1985 as Congress has appropriated.

But after sharp internal debates,

the commission agreed to condition further U.S. military aid on periodic legislative review of Salvadoran progress on elections, land redistribution, a better justice system, human rights and halting rightist death squads.

For Mr. Reagan, who in November vetoed a bill requiring periodic "certification" of such progress to Congress, this provision in the report is a setback, commission members said.

It was included primarily at the insistence of several Democrats on the panel but was softened, Republican members said, by referring to "legislative procedures" rather than "certification" to ease the embarrassment for the president.

Several commission members said that the White House, operating primarily through Henry A. Kissinger, the commission chairman, had fought hard to resist the Democratic drive to condition U.S. military aid to El Salvador on periodic congressional review of the human rights situation in that country.

"That's just what the president did not want," said a Democratic

member of the commission. "That's precisely what he vetoed six weeks ago."

A Republican member countered: "The language is ambiguous and people will be able to read it two ways. I do not think it restores the old certification process. I regard it as offering the Salvadoran government the carrot of more aid if they make progress on human rights."

Moreover, Republican members contended that the basic thrust of the report constituted an endorsement of Reagan administration policy, particularly by asserting that Central America was an area of vital interest to the United States and by endorsing continued U.S. aid to the Nicaraguan rebels.

Although the majority favored aid to the rebels, two Democratic members, Mayor Henry G. Cisneros of San Antonio and Professor Carlos Diaz-Alejandro of Yale University, dissented in writing on that point.

A major policy innovation being put forward by the report is the recommendation for a new Central American Development Organiza-

tion, both to help channel development aid to the region and to monitor compliance of the recipient country on requirements for progress on human rights and internal democracy.

The commission will recommend that this organization be open to the nations of Central America — Nicaragua, El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Panama and Belize — as well as to any democratic country that wished to participate.

Commission members also disclosed that they had agreed that the Salvadoran government should make a major new effort at negotiation with leftist forces after the March 25 presidential elections in that country.

But Republican participants said the commission majority had explicitly rejected Democratic calls for negotiations between the Salvadoran government and the left on a sharing of power.

Ultimately, they said, the panel's appeal was for a reintegration of the left into the Salvadoran political structure, which the Reagan administration has long advocated.

## Cabinet Aides In Surinam Dismissed

The Associated Press

PARAMARIBO, Surinam — Lieutenant Colonel Daisi Bouterse, Surinam's ruler, has announced that Prime Minister Errol Aulibux and his cabinet have resigned and that a new government will be formed immediately.

The announcement, made in a television address Sunday night, occurred two days after the military government rolled back a series of tax increases in an effort to stop mounting labor unrest. A strike by electrical workers virtually paralyzed the South American nation Friday.

Colonel Bouterse blamed "the difficulties of recent days" on mistakes he said had been made by Mr. Aulibux. The prime minister and his cabinet were sworn into office in February to replace a government that resigned in protest over the killings in December 1982 of 15 prominent citizens arrested in an alleged Christmas Day coup plot.

In his speech, Colonel Bouterse said he would form the new government in cooperation with unions, the business sector and the United February 25th Movement, a political organization with military leadership he formed in November.

Colonel Bouterse has ruled this former Dutch colony of 400,000 since 1980, when as a sergeant he led other noncommissioned officers in a coup. No elections have been held and cabinets have been appointed by Colonel Bouterse.

The government announced Friday it had revoked a tax increase of up to 100 percent on many imported goods and postponed an income tax increase that was to have taken effect Jan. 1.

When the government announced it would incorporate the Surinam Energy Co. into the government's public works division, workers started a wildcat strike, leaving the capital and much of the rest of the country without lights and water. The power was restored Friday after the government promised to discuss the proposed merger with the union.

Others who do not wish us well would only wait the time out."

Mr. Mondale said the Reagan administration erred for two and a half years in trying to "beat up on Israel" and "was afraid to be seen in public with the Israelis." Mr. Glenn said the administration "kept Israel way off at arm's length" for 18 months.

By contrast, Mr. McGovern and Mr. Jackson said they would put more pressure on Israel to negotiate with its Arab neighbors, and both expressed support for the goal of a Palestinian homeland.

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## Goukouni Rejects Reconciliation Talks With Chadian Government Delegation

The Associated Press

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia — The Organization of African Unity talks called to reconcile rival factions in Chad's civil war failed to start here Monday as scheduled.

Goukouni Oueddei, the Libyan-backed insurgent leader, declined to meet with any Chadian government official other than President Hissene Habré, African and Western diplomatic sources said.

Mr. Habré, who once had been defense minister when Mr. Goukouni was president, called off his trip to the conference because of

the high-level welcome Mr. Goukouni received on his arrival here Sunday for the negotiations.

Instead, he sent Taher Guinasso, minister of interior and security, at the head of a 26-member delegation. But Mr. Goukouni remained adamant against meeting Mr. Guinasso as an equal participant, the diplomatic sources said.

Lieutenant Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam, the Ethiopian head of state and current OAU chairman, met Monday morning with Mr. Goukouni in an attempt to persuade the rebel leader to sit at the bargaining table with Mr. Guinasso, the sources said. Similar consultations were held between Colonel Mengistu and Mr. Guinasso.

An OAU spokesman told a Nigerian reporter that the reconciliation talks could not be convened until Tuesday.

Earlier, the acting OAU secretary-general, Peter Onu, said Mr. Habré's absence would not necessarily prevent the negotiations

from taking place but he was not optimistic that all matters could be settled at one session, a spokesman said.

The spokesman said earlier that all of the Chad delegations had arrived. But he declined to comment on confusion stemming from OAU invitations to the 11 nations that attended a 1979 conference in Nigeria but may no longer exist independently.

One invitation went to Mr. Habré's education minister, Abba Siddick, founder of a group called Frolinat-Original, which started the revolt against the southern-dominated government shortly after independence from France in 1960.

An official Ethiopian source said that the talks would be a two-sided affair. Eight of the opposition factions will be represented by Mr. Goukouni's Transitional Government of National Unity, which controls the northern half of Chad, and the rest by Mr. Habré's bloc, the source said.

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## Democrats Target Deficits and Central America

By Robert Pear

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Although they differ on many questions, the eight major candidates for the Democratic presidential nomination appear to agree that federal budget deficits and U.S. involvement in Central America are the issues on which President Ronald Reagan is most vulnerable.

Walter F. Mondale, the former vice president, says the deficits were directly caused by Mr. Reagan's economic policies, which he calls a "disaster." Senator John Glenn of Ohio says the deficits lead to a sharp increase in interest rates, as the government borrows money to cover the gap between outlays and receipts.

Senator Alan Cranston of California and the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson, the Chicago civil rights activist, say the deficit, which in the last fiscal year totaled \$195 billion, or a fourth of all federal outlays, is "very serious." Senator Gary Hart of Colorado calls it "monumentally serious." Rudolph W. Askew, the former governor of Florida, calls it "a very serious problem."

Senator Ernest F. Hollings of South Carolina has built his campaign around proposals to reduce the deficit through an across-the-board freeze on most domestic spending programs. Former Senator George McGovern of South Dakota says that the deficit is "wildly out of control."

The answers given in separate interviews with The New York Times showed that the eight candidates' positions on several issues range across the political spectrum.

The candidates were asked to name the most important problem over the next decade. For Mr. Mondale, it was "the survival of humanity in the face of the growing nuclear menace." Mr. Glenn said it was "whether we are drifting closer to war." Mr. Cranston said it was "the incredible cost of the arms race" and "the danger that it will culminate in a nuclear war."

Deficits were the foremost concern of Mr. Hollings and Mr. Askew. Mr. Hart said the country's biggest problem was to "restructure" its economy.

Mr. Jackson said it was civil rights, especially enforcement of the Voting Rights Act to "empower the poor."

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The Democrats criticized policy on Lebanon, saying that Mr. Reagan had put U.S. Marines there in an impossible position. All except Mr. Glenn have called for a withdrawal. Democratic strategists said they expected Mr. Reagan to find a way out of Lebanon, so that issue might recede in the presidential campaign.

All the Democratic candidates criticized Mr. Reagan's policies in Central America, saying they placed far too much reliance on military force rather than diplomacy. Mr. Mondale said: "I would reverse the emphasis in every respect." Mr. Cranston and Mr. Hart voiced almost identical sentiments.

The candidates all said they would curtail covert operations and aid to rebels in Nicaragua.

But Mr. Askew said that "the communist threat is real in Central America." He also said that Mr.

Reagan was "justified in going into Grenada" because Americans on the island feared for their safety and "there was anarchy."

The Democratic candidates all said there were no simple solutions to the Middle East. Mr. Mondale received much attention on Dec. 31 when he called for the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. Marines from Lebanon, but six of the other seven had already recommended some type of withdrawal.

Mr. Glenn is the only candidate who has yet to suggest a pullout. Mr. Glenn supports continued participation in the multinational force.

"If we just cut and run right now, that wouldn't be correct," Mr. Glenn said in a campaign appearance in Boston. "I don't think we would want to dump the whole thing or set a time or date certain. That would mean that Syria and

others who do not wish us well would only wait the time out."

Mr. Mondale said the Reagan administration erred for two and a half years in trying to "beat up on Israel" and "was afraid to be seen in public with the Israelis." Mr. Glenn said the administration "kept Israel way off at arm's length" for 18 months.

By contrast, Mr. McGovern and Mr. Jackson said they would put more pressure on Israel to negotiate with its Arab neighbors, and both expressed support for the goal of a Palestinian homeland.

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## Texans Defend 'One for the Road'

### Despite Lobby, Drinking While Driving Remains Legal

By Paul Taylor

Washington Post Service

AUSTIN, Texas — Having one for the road is more than a figure of speech in big, hot, dusty Texas. It's just this side of an inalienable right. Texas, like many other states, has a new drunken-driving law, and starting this year second-time offenders go straight to jail. But also still alive in Texas is a countervailing institution, the "roadie," a libation bought at a gasoline station or taken out of the fridge to sip while driving down the highway.

Texas is not the only state where open containers of alcohol are legal in moving vehicles. But in Texas, the habit of drinking while driving is woven into the fabric of everyday life.

Teen-agers treat their cars as their bars, and adults often measure distance by ounces, not miles. As in: "Waco? That's about a two-beer drive on down the road."

State Representative Larry Don Shaw, 30, of Big Spring in rural west Texas, says: "People where I come from are always grabbing a beer on their way out the door when they're going out to pick up a date or do some shopping."

"Growing up out here, there's no

place else to drink," he said. "So everyone just piles into the car with a bunch of six-packs."

Not only in the rural areas has the habit taken hold. "Lots of folks will run into a convenience store and get 'em a six-pack on the way home from work," said Buck Wood, an Austin lawyer and lobbyist. He cheerfully admits to the practice now and then.

Nine other states have higher highway fatality rates than Texas, according to a spokesman for the Insurance Institute for Highway Safety in Washington.

The spokesman said that states that have no "open-container" laws are scattered geographically, and that it is difficult to gauge the impact of the absence of the laws on fatality rates.

The drunken driving has become a hot social and political issue in Texas. During the holiday season, for example, students were signing pledge cards promising their parents they would not drink and drive.

The Texas Supreme Court broke new ground in drunken-driving litigation last month when it held that a Dallas company could be sued for damage done by an employee sent home from work drunk.

During the 1983 legislative session, Mothers Against Drunk Driving, known as MADD, was the state's most animated and effective grass-roots lobby, at least until it tried to tackle drinking and driving head-on.

The group pushed for stiffer penalties but also argued that a wholesale change in attitudes and habits was needed. To do that, the group said, a law dealing with open containers is necessary.

"No one is going to take drunk driving seriously in this state as long as you can legally drive and drink," said Maxine Timmons, president of the group.

The open-container legislation never made it out of committee. And, although the anti-drinking group likes to blame the liquor and convenience-store lobbies, it appears clear that something larger, something that cuts close to what being a Texan is all about, torpedoed the proposal.

People say the "something" has to do with rugged individualism, with daunting distances between towns, with hot roads, with dry counties — one-third of Texas's counties sell no liquor — and, perhaps above all, with the idea that government "just shouldn't be messing with a guy doing whatever in the hell a guy wants to do," as Mr. Wood put it.

Also, according to state Representative Gary Thompson, "there's kind of a macho mystique attached to drinking and driving, particularly in the more rural counties. It's sort of a frontier ethic."

A rivalry of manners is occurring in the state as it marches, relentlessly but not remorselessly, from range to subdivision within a few generations.

Texas is fast becoming the second most populous state. It is expected to pass New York within a decade and is already more urbanized than the United States as a whole, with 80 percent of its residents living in metropolitan areas.

The freedoms of ranch and range still exert a powerful pull on the social psyche.

Some argued that the open-container bill would create a litter problem, that motorists, seeing police cars, would toss out cans and bottles on the side of the road.

Some said it would be an open invitation for the police to make otherwise illegal searches of vehicles, an especially sore point with black and Hispanic legislators.

Representative Erwin Barton, who represents a working-class suburb of Houston, had a different objection. He said an open-container law might create more carnage on the roads.

"If people know they're going to get fined for drinking in their cars, they'll just stay longer in roadside bars," he said, "and they'll leave in worse condition."

Colonel James B. Adams, director of the Department of Public Safety, said he found the arguments against an open-container law "mighty lame." Still, he does not underestimate their force.

"I've caught so much flak from friends about pushing the open-container law that I finally told my wife it was almost as if Texans think it's written in the state constitution that you can drink and drive," he said. "And she said, 'No, dear, it's more like they think the constitution says you must drink and drive.'"



JUSTICE IN PAKISTAN — A 50-year-old factory worker convicted of raping a girl last year was flogged with a cane 30 times in Karachi. He cried out in pain during the public whipping and was taken away on a stretcher. He was sentenced to life in prison.

## French Police Make Little Progress In Solving New Year's Eve Bombings

By Frank J. Priol

New York Times Service

PARIS — Despite the receipt last week of a letter that handwriting experts said appeared to have been written by the international terrorist known as Carlos, officials have made little headway in efforts to solve New Year's Eve bombings in France that killed five persons and wounded 50.

One bomb went off in a Marseilles railroad station, the other aboard a high-speed train 120 miles to the north.

The letter, received Thursday by Agence France-Presse in West Berlin, said the bombings were carried out by a group called the Arab Armed Struggle. Experts said the handwriting in the letter was that of Carlos, who is known to have been affiliated with the group at least since 1975.

Carlos is a Venezuelan whose real name is Illich Ramirez Sanchez. Agence France-Presse said its sources in French counterintelligence said Carlos was in East Berlin.

Similar notes were sent to oews agencies in Paris and handed out to journalists in Lebanon.

Those letters and the more recent West Berlin letter carried the same message: "To the people of France from the organization of the Arab Armed Struggle: Not only our chil-

dren will cry. In memory of the martyrs of Baalbek, 31 December 1983."

Baalbek is an apparent reference to French air raids against pro-Francoist Shiite guerrilla camps near the eastern Lebanese city Nov. 17.

Some officials said that the two New Year's Eve bombs were set to go off during or close to President Francois Mitterrand's New Year's address to the nation on television.

They have suggested that this and other possible terrorist attacks were meant to build up French public opinion against France's role in the four-nation force in Lebanon.

It was noted, too, that both bombs appeared to have been planned in Marseilles, one in the station and the other on the train, which had left Marseilles for Paris.

Marseilles is the political base of Gaston Defferre, its longtime mayor and the interior minister under Mr. Mitterrand. In 1982, Mr. Defferre defied threats from Carlos and had two convicted terrorists imprisoned. On the day the two began their sentences, a car bomb exploded in Paris, killing one person and wounding 60.

If the bombings were the work of Carlos, or the work of his group, the question remains as to who he, or they, were working for.

Investigators were able to determine that at least one of the bombs

probably closely resembled explosives found in a suitcase seized by the Swiss police recently from a man traveling from an Arab country. Its timing mechanism was hidden in the leather straps of the suitcase.

The French police say they believe they were made by technicians with access to "the very best technology." They noted that East Germany possesses one of the most active and technologically advanced secret services in the world, one long known for supplying the best logistical support to "friendly states."

Ugandan Guerrillas Free 8 Red Cross Workers

The Associated Press

KAMPALA, Uganda — Eight of 11 International Red Cross workers abducted Saturday by guerrillas were freed Monday and have returned to Kampala, Red Cross officials said.

The officials said the guerrillas still held a French doctor and two Ugandans but they were expected to be released this week. Those freed included three Swiss women and five Ugandans. The 11 were abducted Saturday by guerrillas believed to be members of the National Resistance Army in the Mpigi district west of Kampala.

## U.S. Investigating Use By Army of Belgian Nazi As a Spy After WW II

By Ralph Blumenthal

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — For the second time in a year, the Justice Department has begun an inquiry into the use of a Nazi war criminal by U.S. intelligence authorities after World War II.

The new investigation involves Robert Jan Verbelen, a Belgian SS officer and police commandant who was tried in absentia, convicted and sentenced to death for war crimes by a Belgian military court in 1947.

Mr. Verbelen, 72, still lives in Vienna. He died Friday in a telephone interview that he had organized a U.S. spy network of 100 Soviet-bloc agents in Vienna after the war.

He denied having committed any of the crimes, including the killing of Jews and the mistreatment of two captured U.S. pilots, for which he was convicted in what he portrayed as a seven-minute trial.

The army records, long classified and still heavily censored, were obtained through a Freedom of Information request by the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith.

Stephen S. Trott, an assistant attorney general in the Justice Department's criminal division, wrote to the Anti-Defamation League last month that a "review" of the case was under way.

It marks the second time that the special investigations office, formed in 1978 to deport Nazi war criminals living illegally in the United States, has been directed to examine a case involving someone outside the country.

Last August, the Justice Department issued a report on its findings that U.S. counterintelligence authorities in West Germany had employed Klaus Barbie, a former Gestapo leader in occupied France, and helped him escape to South America in 1951.

An examination of the Verbelen records obtained from the army suggests that, as with the Barbie case, at least some intelligence officials were ignorant of their agent's true identity. But, because of the substantial material blacked out of the army documents, many aspects remain hidden.

Army files describing Mr. Verbelen's true identity say that he was born April 5, 1911, in Gerent Bel-Lowee, Belgium, and that he served as an officer in both the general SS, or Nazi elite guard, and the SD, the Nazi security service.

Mr. Verbelen said in the interview that, as the Nazis retreated, he fled to Germany and served as chief of police, with the rank of

general, in a Flemish government-in-exile.

Mr. Verbelen's indictment before a military court in Brussels in 1947 charged him with having ordered and taken part in killings and torture and with having attacked a farm where two U.S. pilots were hiding. The court found Mr. Verbelen guilty of 67 charges and condemned him to "death by a bullet."

Mr. Verbelen said in the interview that he was just an officer who was among thousands of Flemish officers unjustly condemned to death in mass postwar trials. He called the allegations involving the pilots "a shameful lie" and said that he never saw a U.S. pilot during the war.

In 1945, according to army records, Mr. Verbelen was hired as a bartender in a U.S. officers' club in Austria. Whether he arrived under his own name is unclear. He said in the interview that he had escaped from Germany with false papers but that he had told the Americans in Austria his true name.

That same year he began to work with what the army records called, without elaboration, "U.S.A. Special Services." That work was said to have ended in 1946. The next sentence in army documents is blacked out but it appears from Mr. Verbelen's own statements that this is when he took on other U.S. intelligence duties.

Any description of Mr. Verbelen's intelligence work for the Americans is blacked out of the army papers made public. But in the telephone interview and in earlier accounts he said that he had organized an Eastern European spy network that succeeded in exposing an attempted 1950 Soviet putsch aimed at undermining Austrian neutrality.

The army records also indicate that he had doctored his history. At first he said he was born Nov. 30, 1914, in Apia, German Samoa, that he attended school in Stuttgart and college in Lower, Belgium. He said he had been a captain and recruiting officer for a German Army division, had served in SD headquarters, and was a reserve commander.

When this story was found to be false in 1956, the papers show, Mr. Verbelen told another story that also contained discrepancies and fell short of the full extent of his wartime service, although he acknowledged that he had "worked closely with the SS and SD during the German occupation of Belgium."

The records show that Mr. Verbelen was discharged from U.S. service Dec. 13, 1956, with a payment of 5,000 schillings.

## Britain Is Introducing ID Cards for Welfare

Reuters

LONDON — Britain introduced on Monday computerized cards for people claiming state welfare benefits.

Political opponents of the government and civil liberties activists say the state security cards, which carry the person's name and national insurance number, have the potential for state surveillance of citizens. The cards are to be issued eventually to 50 million Britons.

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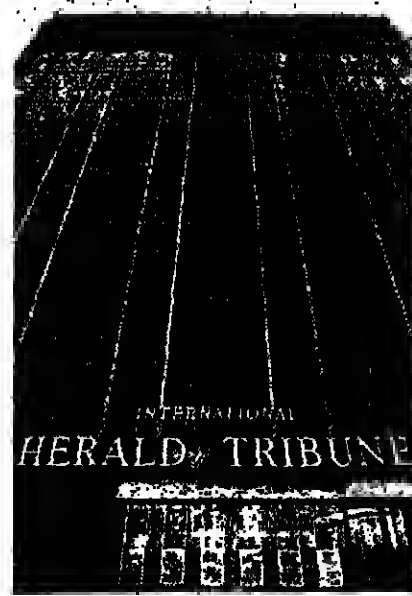
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## YEAR END REPORT FROM THE INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE TO ITS READERS AND ADVERTISERS

It was the Canadian Philosopher, Marshall McLuhan, who popularized the term "the global village" in describing the impact on international life of modern media. In this context, the International Herald Tribune, which began publishing 96 years ago as a "village newspaper" for the international community living in nineteenth century Paris, can still be seen as a "village newspaper" — helping to strengthen the sense of global community among internationally minded readers in 165 countries around the world.

Growing Circulation Global circulation for the IHT moved upward faster in 1983 than in any year in recent memory. The paper began 1983 with an average of 138,000 paid copies sold per day. By the fall we were selling a daily total of 163,000 copies. And while some of this fluctuation is related to seasonal factors, our annual average circulation has grown by more than 6 percent in the past 12 months. This encouraging circulation growth has been divided almost



The front of the IHT headquarters office building in Paris.

equally between our European edition (now 96 years old) and our new Asian edition. But the IHT's single largest market is not in any one country on the ground. Each day, more than 31,000 copies are sold to international airlines.



Figures represent annual averages.

Independent surveys show that the average copy of the IHT is read by 2.4 readers which means that in late 1983 some 400,000 people were reading each issue of the International Herald Tribune. At the beginning of 1983 there were only five countries in the world where the IHT did not have at least one regular reader — four tiny islands in the Pacific and one in the Caribbean. Happily, the Tribune's number has been reduced to four as two IHT subscriptions now go to Nanur, located in the Pacific Ocean, west of New Guinea.

The Hague Launch Champagne corks popped in The Hague this October when this newspaper launched its sixth facsimile printing operation. The Hague is the IHT's fourth printing site in Europe along with Paris, Zurich, London and marks our first new European launch since 1977. (In 1980 and 1982, the IHT opened new printing sites in Hong Kong and Singapore.) Printing in The Hague enables the IHT to deliver the newspaper earlier than ever before throughout the Benelux countries, northern Germany and Scandinavia, where there is a strong and growing appetite for international news. Future facsimile sites are under active consideration as we continue to employ the newest technology to speed the IHT to homes and offices around the world.

Growth in Asia In 1980, before the IHT launched its Hong Kong printing

operation, circulation in Asia was approximately 1,500 copies per day. Via space satellite we now transmit each morning's paper within minutes to Hong Kong and Singapore for swift printing and distribution. By the end of 1983, circulation in the region was approaching 24,000 per day.

### Editorial Advances

We believe that the growing audience for the IHT is a reflection of its continuing improvement as a source of international news, analysis and commentary. In 1983 our editors continued their own development and expansion program. The year's single most important investment has been a new AteX editorial computer system, enabling us not only to bring news and business statistics into our Paris editorial newsroom faster than ever before, but also to review, to edit and to typeset this material with greater speed and precision. Today, every issue of the IHT carries final New York stock prices (set in type in Paris within a few minutes of the close of the New York Exchange). The IHT is the only international paper to run full New York stock prices the morning after each trading day.

A variety of new IHT features range from special business page columns each day to the Garfield comic strip, from the weekly science page to the twice-a-week American Topics briefing. In addition, some 65 Special Reports providing in-depth analyses of nations, regions and other special topics were carried in the IHT in 1983. And the Trib's editorial page continues as one of the world's most respected forums for a wide spectrum of viewpoints.

### Advertising Progress

Advertisers promoting financial services, corporate and industrial names, travel, luxury items, tobacco, liquor, automobiles,

and dozens of other product and service categories invested substantially more money in the IHT during 1983 than ever before in history. The IHT's worldwide advertising revenue grew by 18% in 1983, and indications are that this trend will continue in 1984.

One of our ongoing advertising success stories is the continued strong showing of the Classified category. Classified advertisers have homes for rent or sale, recruit personnel, market automobiles, offer education facilities. They're advertisers who demand immediate results from their messages, and their strong use of the IHT is continuing evidence of the paper's power to perform for them. Of course, the major reason for the continued success of the IHT as a global advertising medium is the extraordinary caliber of the IHT's readers:

- \$70,383 annual average income,
- 81% possessing at least one university degree,
- 87% in business and commerce,
- 84% of those in business at the senior executive level.

### Other Projects, Other Products

The IHT conducted four major international conferences in 1983, seeking to perform in this way the same role it plays journalistically — bringing vital information from those who have it to those who need it. Trade and Development in the ASEAN region provided the focus for February's Singapore conference. The policies of the new Spanish government were examined in May in Madrid. And our annual conferences on Foreign Exchange and on Oil and Money were held in London this past fall. The IHT's book publishing

program was also expanded. Speaking for the more than 350 full-time members of the IHT's worldwide staff, I am pleased to report that your newspaper is closing its books on one of the most successful years in its history, and moving into 1984 confident that we can continue to expand and improve the services we provide to our worldwide family of readers and advertisers.

Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez addressing the IHT's "New Spanish Economic Policies" Conference in Madrid in May.

To all of you we extend our warmest thanks for your interest and loyal support. We continue to welcome your comments and reactions, your questions and suggestions, as we work to make this newspaper an increasingly effective medium for truly global communication.

Respectfully yours,

Lee W. Huebner  
Publisher



**COM**

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TUESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1984

COMMODITIES

By H. J. MAIDENBERG

Chicago Merc, Singapore Exchange  
To Begin Link in Eurodollar Futures

NEW YORK — The Chicago Mercantile Exchange and the Singapore International Monetary Exchange, which plan to link operations this summer, have decided to start with Eurodollar futures rather than the gold futures that had been planned.

Not only is Singapore the major Eurodollar market in Asia, but Eurodollar futures on the Chicago exchange are also among the most actively traded financial contracts and are the contracts most used by European hedgers.

One reason is that Middle Easterners, particularly those in the oil-exporting countries, now own most of the dollars that are held outside the United States and have increasingly abandoned gold as their chief form of savings. The continued strength of the dollar has encouraged this trend.

As a result, European bankers and other money managers with whom these funds are placed have been increasingly using the Eurodollar futures to hedge these funds against a possible weakening of the value of the dollar. Their opposites in Asia are doing the same. Loose networks of banks have long traded foreign exchange this way.

"Because the Eurodollar market is global and operates around the clock, we at the Chicago Merc must give our traders the opportunity to expand their trading hours," said Leo Melamed, the special counsel to the exchange, who was the leading architect of financial futures when he was the exchange's chairman.

To do this, the two exchanges are creating an economical "single offset system" of trading. Essentially this means that a hedger or speculator in either market would operate as if both markets were one.

Instead of two commissions and two sets of margins, the trader would face only one. The clearinghouses of both exchanges would in effect act as one in debiting and crediting the trader's accounts. All this would be done electronically and the result would be a much longer trading day for all participants. It would also permit trading when holidays close either market. Eurodollar traders, especially those in Chicago, would have to think in terms of a 24-hour trading session.

"All Well and Good" said Thomas A. Russo, partner in the Wall Street law firm of Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft, and a futures-market specialist who helped write the first regulatory rules for the Commodity Futures Trading Commission. "But there are a number of things that will have to be worked out, and I'm sure they will be."

Of prime concern to Mr. Russo is that the overnight or regulatory powers of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission over U.S. "futures" may be lessened, although the Singapore exchange has agreed to most of the basic rules used by the agency.

Susan Phillips, chairman of the CFTC, will discuss this with officials in Singapore within a few days. It is also understood that officials of the Internal Revenue Service would like assurances that the exchange linkup would not open a window to "tax spreaders" who use futures to continuously roll over tax liabilities from one year to another.

"The tax rollovers, which the IRS frowns on, are accomplished by creating paper losses in one year that are offset by gains in another. Because the pricing structure of futures in Eurodollars is based on interest rates, rather than seasonal or other factors, the futures would lend themselves to such operations."

"It is very important that these and other rules be established in both markets before trading starts for three major reasons," Mr. Russo said. "One, there will be many more such linkages in the coming years because all futures and options markets are becoming global affairs; if they are not already so."

Second, he continued, "the rapid integration of the securities and futures market has exposed many, many gray areas of regulation that could become frightening time bombs. Third, the success of the Chicago-Singapore linkage makes it extremely important for the futures and options industry to plug all holes now because it would be a crime to have regulatory disputes at either end to hobble this pioneering effort."

Meanwhile, Alan J. Brody, president of the Commodity Exchange in New York, the U.S. precious-metals futures and gold-options market, said that Comex officials were seriously studying two proposals to expand trading hours.

"While many of our member firms already operate around the clock by 'passing the book' hour by hour, we still haven't dropped the idea of lengthening trading hours in New York," Mr. Brody said. He added: "Another possibility being much discussed is to link up Comex with the gold markets in Tokyo, Hong Kong, and Sydney, now that the Australian authorities have eased their once stringent currency controls."

As it is, the Amsterdam Gold Options Exchange, which opened its doors in April 1981, recently linked up with the Montreal and Vancouver stock exchanges where similar instruments are traded.

New York Times Service

Hedgers or speculators  
would operate in either  
market as if both  
markets were one.

Ailing French Arms Firms Making Sales Drive

By Axel Krause

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — France's arms industry, squeezed hard by a financial crunch in the Third World and growing worldwide competition, is intensifying its international sales campaign, notably in Asia, Latin America and the United States.

Leading French weapon makers, with the active backing of the Socialist government, are attempting to maintain — and even improve — the industry's position as the world's third-ranking exporter of military equipment, after the Soviet Union and the United States.

"There is little or no demand right now, and everyone connected with our activity is slowing down. . . . It is a worldwide crisis," said Marc Cauchie, director of export sales for the French government's General Armaments Agency.

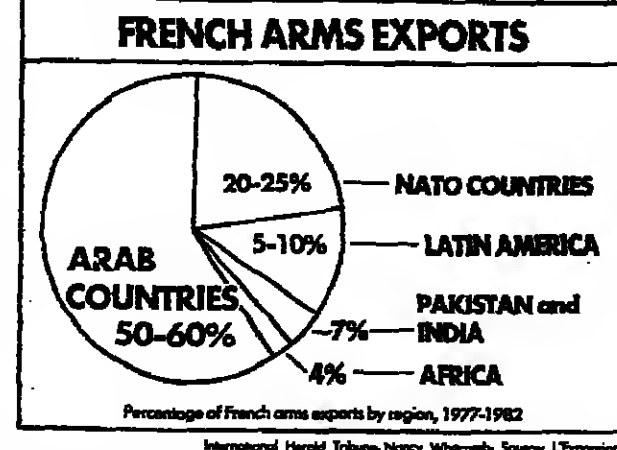
Mr. Cauchie's views were widely echoed by executives of both state and privately owned companies supervised by the agency. The companies employ a total of 310,000 persons. Many said they planned production cuts and/or layoffs in the weeks ahead.

Henri Martre, chairman of Aerospatiale, France's largest aerospace company, whose orders last year fell 17 percent from the 1982 level, told reporters Monday night that 1984 would be another "very difficult year" for the company in both the military and civilian sectors. He said he saw no recovery before 1985, at the earliest. And, he added, that recovery would be "relatively slow."

It is in this gloomy context that the arms companies are pressing their new campaign.

In U.S. markets in particular, French companies contend that there are "gaps" in the Pentagon's military requirements that French-made equipment and technology can fill. "We definitely are hustling harder for export orders," a senior industry executive said.

According to Defense Ministry and industry estimates, orders for military exports at the end of 1983 fell sharply, to about 30 billion francs (\$3.5 billion) from a record 41.6 billion francs in 1982. Aircraft,



Percentage of French arms exports by region, 1977-1982

mainly Mirage 2000s made by Dassault-Breguet, accounted for about 80 percent of the orders. Most of the orders were placed by governments in the Middle East and North Africa. Sales of ground-based weapons systems accounted for about 10 percent of the orders.

"The Arab countries now are spending their money in other ways. . . . We all are looking for markets in other areas of the world," said Michel Carpentier, a sales executive of Thomson-CSF, France's largest electronics company.

State-owned Thomson, which exports 70 percent of the military equipment it makes, was awarded a 1.2-billion-franc contract by Kuwait last November to modernize Kuwait's air-defense system. It was the company's largest single order of its kind in 1983. But, "We

to keep the [oil] reserve picture clear enough to free this country from the political and economic pressures" of foreign oil.

By acquiring Getty, he added, Texaco will guarantee itself long-term availability of reserves and gain financial strength and increased cash flow for stepped-up exploration for more oil and gas.

Texaco, releasing details of the merger agreement it reached with Getty, said it had agreed to pay \$125 a share for the 40.2 percent stake in Getty held by the Sarah C. Getty Trust and the 11.8 percent Getty holding owned by the J. Paul Getty Museum.

It also said it had received an option from Getty to pay the same price for 9 million newly issued

Texaco Reports It Now Controls 56.6% of Getty Oil's Shares

By Mark Porris

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Texaco Inc. said it had definitive contracts or options to buy 56.6 percent of the stock in Getty Oil Co. It said it would make a tender offer Monday for an additional 35 percent of Getty's stock for \$125 a share in a \$9.9-billion takeover that would be the largest corporate acquisition in history.

Texaco said that after buying the bulk of the Getty stock, it would make an offer of cash or securities equivalent to \$125 a share for the remaining Getty shares.

But a source at Houston-based Pennzoil Corp. said that company was to file at least one suit Tuesday over Getty's decision Friday to drop a three-day-old merger agree-

ment with Pennzoil in favor of the Texaco transaction.

The source gave no details, but Pennzoil has raised antitrust and breach-of-contract objections to the Getty-Texaco pact.

The Justice Department said Friday that it or the Federal Trade Commission would review the proposed merger for possible antitrust violations.

Texaco's chairman, John K. McKinley, however, said Sunday night that he saw few or no antitrust problems with the planned takeover of Getty, and added that Texaco would dispose of any assets found to raise antitrust conflicts.

He also attacked suggestions by Pennzoil that the merger would raise "a serious question of national policy" by increasing concentra-

U.S. High Court Upholds States' 'Unitary Tax'

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court, in a rebuff to some major U.S. allies, Monday left intact a ruling that forces foreign businesses to pay higher taxes to the state of California than they contend that they owe.

The court, without comment, upheld the "unitary tax" method used by California and at least 22 other states.

It allows a state to collect hundreds of millions of dollars in extra revenue by basing its corporate tax on a share of the worldwide income of a corporation and its subsidiaries, rather than on the income the company makes in that particular state.

Last June 27, the Supreme Court ruled that California's tax is valid as imposed on U.S.-based corporations and their foreign subsidiaries.

But that decision left unresolved whether the unitary tax is constitutional when levied on foreign-based corporations with U.S. subsidiaries.

The method was challenged by Alcan Aluminum Ltd. of Montreal, a subsidiary, Alcan Corp., does business in California.

The 2nd U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals ruled against the company last June, upholding a federal judge's decision that California's tax method "is specifically structured so as to tax a corporation proportionate to the amount of business it does within the state."

The federal courts also ruled that the parent Canadian company was not eligible in this case to sue California because the parent was not directly taxed by the state.

California officials, in urging the Supreme Court to reject Alcan's appeal, said state courts should be left to resolve the issue in a separate suit filed by Alcan Corp.

Normally a federal court challenge to a California law is filed before the 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals. But Alcan Aluminum filed its complaint against a California tax board office in New York, which is in the 2nd Circuit.

The governments of Canada and Britain joined the Canadian company in urging the Supreme Court to declare the California tax unconstitutional.

Officials of those governments also have protested the unitary-tax method to President Ronald Reagan.

In papers filed with the Supreme Court, Canadian officials noted that Canada had investments of more than \$9.8 billion in the United States at the end of 1982.

"This case . . . presents an issue of great international concern," they said.

Charter to Buy 29.9% Stake in Stockbrokerage

By Bob Hagerty

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Charter Consolidated, a British industrial and mining-finance company, said Monday that it plans to buy 29.9 percent of the British stockbrokerage of Rowe & Pitman.

The planned £16.2-million (\$23-million) purchase is the latest in a string of securities-industry partnerships formed here during the past three months. R&P, like other British securities firms, wants to increase its capital to cope with plans to heighten competition on the London stock market, chiefly by abolishing minimum commissions on share trading.

At the same time, British brokers are trying to extend their overseas operations. Toward that end, R&P also said Monday that it plans to form an international stockbrokerage venture with Akroyd & Smithers Ltd., Britain's second-largest stock jobber.

The Charter-R&P tie raised eyebrows in the City of London because of Charter's relationship with Anglo-African Corp., the South African mining conglomerate. Minorco, Anglo's overseas investment arm, which owns 36 percent of Charter, also has a 22-percent stake in Phibro-Salomon Inc., the New York-based commodity-trading and investment-banking giant.

Mr. Neil Clarke, Charter's chief executive officer and a director of Minorco, sought to discourage speculation about a connection between the Phibro stake and the plans to invest in R&P. "There isn't any grand design or pattern," he said.

R&P, a 90-year-old partnership known for its blue-blooded partners and connections, said it had been looking for a new source of capital for more than two years. Britain's stockbrokers are lightly capitalized in comparison with the U.S. and Japanese giants, and Peter Wilmot-Stewart, R&P's senior partner, said he believes that regulatory changes will make it even more important for British brokers to strengthen their balance sheets.

Charter's 29.9-percent stake would be the maximum allowed an outsider under London Stock Exchange rules, though that ceiling is widely expected to rise.

Mr. Wilmot-Stewart said Charter's investment will not affect R&P's management and dismissed any suggestions of "this awful word 'synergy,'" in describing the relationship of the two companies.

R&P is meeting a second major goal by linking up with Akroyd. Under Britain's trading system, jobbers like Akroyd act as wholesalers, buying and selling shares for their own accounts. Brokers are limited to acting as agents for investors and cannot trade for their own accounts.

But the stock exchange plans to end the distinction between brokers and jobbers for dealings in foreign securities. Eventually, most

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The link is the second formed by Akroyd in two months. Last November, Mercury Securities, the holding company for the British merchant bank of S.G. Warburg & Co., announced plans to buy 29.9 percent of Akroyd.

For Charter, dogged by falling profits in recent years, the link with R&P provides exposure to the booming financial-services business.

Last March, Charter bought Anderson Strathclyde, a maker of mining equipment, for £95 million. Analysts' approval of that move soured when results for the six months ended last Sept. 30 showed a plunge in Anderson's profit.

N.Y. Stocks Slip in Heavy Trading

United Press International

NEW YORK — The New York Stock Exchange passed Monday, with prices showing small losses after blue-chip issues launched an attack on records in the early going.

Trading was heavy but below last week's 120-million-share-a-day pace bolstered by the influx of pension-fund money.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which gained 4.40 Friday and 28 overall last week, shed 0.42 to 1,286.22. It had climbed to 1,290.31 at 11 a.m., putting it above its record closing high of 1,287.20 Nov. 29.

Declines edged advances 856-827 among the 2,084 issues traded. Big Board volume slowed to 107.1 million shares from 137.6 million traded Friday, the sixth busiest day on record.

"The market was a little uneasy after last week's rump and that's normal," said Alfred Harris of Josephthal & Co., St. Louis. "The volume slowed down and that showed the selling pressure was not great."

Getty's board late Friday approved a \$9.9-billion Texaco offer for the company, wiping out a previous \$5.4-billion agreement with Pennzoil. Pennzoil threatened to sue.

Castle & Cooke, which has been trying to acquire Dr. Pepper, gained 1 1/2 to 19 1/2. United Financial, which currently holds 5.4 percent of Castle & Cooke's stock, said it plans to boost its holdings to 15 percent.

Helene Curtis, which surged 3 3/4 last year, plunged 1 1/2 to 52 1/2 after the cosmetics company reported earnings of \$1.96 a share, up from \$1.40 a year ago.

Mining stocks slipped as precious-metals prices dropped on international exchanges. ASA Ltd. lost 1 1/2 to 51 1/2, Campbell Red Lake 1 to 24 1/2, Dome 1/2 to 12 1/2.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Jan. 9, excluding bank service charges

	U.S.	U.K.	FR.	DM.	YEN	SC.	SP.	IT.
Australia	1.48	0.62	0.65	0.68	110.00	166.00	166.00	166.00
Belgium	36.36	15.36	15.36	15.36	363.60	545.40	545.40	545.40
Canada	0.71	0.28	0.29	0.30	71.00	107.00	107.00	107.00
Denmark	6.46	2.58	2.62	2.66	64.60	96.90	96.90	96.90
France	6.55	2.59	2.62	2.66	65.50	98.25	98.25	98.25
Germany	4.36	1.72	1.76	1.80	43.60	65.40	65.40	65.40
Italy	1.36	0.53	0.55	0.57	13.60	20.40	20.40	20.40
Japan	110.00	43.75	45.36	47.00	1100.00	1660.00	1660.00	1660.00
Netherlands	36.36	15.36	15.36	15.36	363.60	545.40	545.40	545.40
Spain	166.00	65.40	67.92	70.44	1660.00	2490.00	2490.00	2490.00
Sweden	107.00	41.25	42.86	44.47	1070.00	1605.00	1605.00	1605.00
Switzerland	7.48	2.93	3.00	3.07	74.80	112.20	112.20	112.20
U.K.	0.62	0.25	0.26	0.27	6.20	9.30	9.30	9.30
U.S.	1.00	0.39	0.41	0.43	10.00	15.00	15.00	15.00

	U.S.	U.K.	FR.	DM.	YEN	SC.	SP.	IT.
Australia	1.48	0.62	0.65	0.68	110.00	166.00	166.00	166.00
Belgium	36.36	15.36	15.36	15.36	363.60	545.40	545.40	545.40
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France	6.55	2.59	2.62	2.66	65.50	98.25	98.25	98.25
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Italy	1.36	0.53	0.55	0.57	13.60	20.40	20.40	20.40
Japan	110.00	43.75	45.36	47.00	1100.00	1660.00	1660.00	1660.00
Netherlands	36.36	15.36	15.36	15.36	363.60	545.40	545.40	545.40
Spain	166.00	65.40	67.92	70.44	1660.00	2490.00	2490.00	2490.00
Sweden	107.00	41.25	42.86	44.47	1070.00	1605.00	1605.00	1605.00
Switzerland	7.48	2.93	3.00	3.07	74.80	112.20	112.20	112.20
U.K.	0.62	0.25	0.26	0.27	6.20	9.30	9.30	9.30
U.S.	1.00	0.39	0.41	0.43	10.00	15.00	15.00	15.00

Source: Reuters, Jan. 9, 1984

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits Jan. 9

	U.S.	U.K.	FR.	DM.	YEN	SC.	SP.	IT.
Australia	1.48	0.62	0.65	0.68	110.00	166.00	166.00	166.00
Belgium	36.36	15.36	15.36	15.36	363.60	545.40	545.40	545.40
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Denmark	6.46	2.58	2.62	2.66	64.60	96.90	96.90	96.90
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Spain	166.00	65.40	67.92	70.44	1660.00	2490.00	2490.00	2490.00
Sweden	107.00	41.25	42.86	44.47	1070.00	1605.00	1605.00	1605.00
Switzerland	7.48	2.93	3.00	3.07	74.80	112.20	112.20	112.20
U.K.	0.62	0.25	0.26	0.27	6.20	9.30	9.30	9.30
U.S.	1.00	0.39	0.41	0.43	10.00	15.00	15.00	15.00

Source: Reuters, Jan. 9, 1984

Key Money Rates

Water Loan Rate	10%	10%	3-month interest rate	7.75	7.75
Stamp, Paper, 30-177 days	9.25	9.25	<u>France</u>		
Month Treasury Bills	8.86	8.86	Intervention Rate	72	72
90-day Treasury Bills	9.07	9.06	Call Money	12 1/4	12 3/4
1-yr 30-day, close	9.73	9.20		10 1/4	10 1/4



# Monday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices  
Up to the closing on Wall Street

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Open Close Chg.

(Continued from Page 6)

250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000	1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008	1009	1010	1011	1012	1013	1014	1015	1016	1017	1018	1019	1020	1021	1022	1023	1024	1025	1026	1027	1028	1029	1030	1031	1032	1033	1034	1035	1036	1037	1038	1039	1040	1041	1042	1043	1044	1045	1046	1047	1048	1049	1050	1051	1052	1053	1054	1055	1056	1057	1058	1059	1060	1061	1062	1063	1064	1065	1066	1067	1068	1069	1070	1071	1072	1073	1074	1075	1076	1077	1078	1079	1080	1081	1082	1083	1084	1085	1086	1087	1088	1089	1090	1091	1092	1093	1094	1095	1096	1097	1098	1099	1100	1101	1102	1103	1104	1105	1106	1107	1108	1109	1110	1111	1112	1113	1114	1115	1116	1117	1118	1119	1120	1121	1122	1123	1124	1125	1126	1127	1128	1129	1130	1131	1132	1133	1134	1135	1136	1137	1138	1139	1140	1141	1142	1143	1144	1145	1146	1147	1148	1149	1150	1151	1152	1153	1154	1155	1156	1157	1158	1159	1160	1161	1162	1163	1164	1165	1166	1167	1168	1169	1170	1171	1172	1173	1174	1175	1176	1177	1178	1179	1180	1181	1182	1183	1184	1185	1186	1187	1188	1189	1190	1191	1192	1193	1194	1195	1196	1197	1198	1199	1200	1201	1202	1203	1204	1205	1206	1207	1208	1209	1210	1211	1212	1213	1214	1215	1216	1217	1218	1219	1220	1221	1222	1223	1224	1225	1226	1227	1228	1229	1230	1231	1232	1233	1234	1235	1236	1237	1238	1239	1240	1241	1242	1243	1244	1245	1246	1247	1248	1249	1250	1251	1252	1253	1254	1255	1256	1257	1258	1259	1260	1261	1262	1263	1264	1265	1266	1267	1268	1269	1270	1271	1272	1273	1274	1275	1276	1277	1278	1279	1280	1281	1282	1283	1284	1285	1286	1287	1288	1289	1290	1291	1292	1293	1294	1295	1296	1297	1298	1299	1300	1301	1302	1303	1304	1305	1306	1307	1308	1309	1310	1311	1312	1313	1314	1315	1316	1317	1318	1319	1320	1321	1322	1323	1324	1325	1326	1327	1328	1329	1330	1331	1332	1333	1334	1335	1336	1337	1338	1339	1340	1341	1342	1343	1344	1345	1346	1347	1348	1349	1350	1351	1352	1353	1354	1355	1356	1357	1358	1359	1360	1361	1362	1363	1364	1365	1366	1367	1368	1369	1370	1371	1372	1373	1374	1375	1376	1377	1378	1379	1380	1381	1382	1383	1384	1385	1386	1387	1388	1389	1390	1391	1392	1393	1394	1395	1396	1397	1398	1399	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## BUSINESS BRIEFS

## Germany Says Industrial Output Showed Rise of 1.4% in November

BERLIN (Reuters) — West German industrial production, according to seasonally adjusted provisional figures, rose 1.4 percent in November, showing no change in October from September, the Economics Ministry said Monday.

It originally had said October production fell 0.2 percent. The ministry said the production index, base 1980, rose to a provisional 97.5 in October and November taken together showed an overall production increase of 1.4 percent from August and September, with a 2.4 percent rise in the manufacturing and producer-goods sectors. Output of capital goods rose 1.1 percent, while the increase in consumer goods was 0.5 percent.

Compared with the like two months in 1982, overall production in October and November rose 4.4 percent.

## Sumitomo Unit to Bottle Schweppes

LONDON (IHT) — Cadbury Schweppes PLC said Monday that Asahi Breweries Ltd. has agreed to bottle and distribute Schweppes soft drinks in Japan.

Asahi, part of the Sumitomo Group, is Japan's third-largest brewer and is seeking to expand its soft-drinks business, which now accounts for about 30 percent of sales. The British company said the venture is likely to produce sales of about £50 million (\$70 million) a year within five years.

The venture is Cadbury's second attempt to crack Japan's soft-drinks market, the world's fifth-largest. An earlier franchise accord with a member of the Toei trading group was ended four years ago after achieving what Cadbury officials described as "negligible" sales.

## Recording Restrictions Dropped in EC

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — European performing right societies, which grant permission on behalf of copyright owners to make and market sound recordings on payment of a royalty, have agreed to abandon geographical restrictions on exports within the Common Market, the European Commission said Monday.

Under the threat of legal action by the commission, the West German society, GEMA, dropped earlier objections to allowing distributors to export sound recordings to their branches in other community states unless extra fees were paid.

The commission said the societies now agreed that sound recordings that are lawfully manufactured in a member state, made with the copyright owner's permission and marketable in that state may be sold without restriction in the community.

## Ford to Import Autos From Mexico

DETROIT (Reuters) — Ford Motor Co. said Monday that its Mexican subsidiary will announce a major investment by the company to build Japanese-designed small cars in Mexico for export to the United States.

Sources said the investment will approach \$500 million and be announced Tuesday by Ford Motor Co. SA of Mexico and by Trade Minister Hector Hernandez. The car is a subcompact designed by Toyota, of which Ford is a 25-percent owner.

## Tokyo Stocks Set Another Record

By Steve Lohr

New York Times Service

TOKYO — Amid predictions that prices on the Tokyo Stock Exchange are headed still higher, the Nikkei-Dow Jones index rose Monday above 10,000 for the first time, with the index gaining more than 71 points to close at 10,053.81.

In recent weeks, the widely followed index of 225 stocks has jumped to another record almost every trading session as forecasts for Japan's economic growth this year have been revised upward. Moreover, several surveys lately have concluded that corporate earnings will rise sharply in 1984.

In the fiscal year beginning in April, brokerage houses are expecting corporate profits to increase 25 to 40 percent from the previous year.

"Investors are looking ahead, and they like what they see," one Japanese broker said. "The market should definitely go higher."

Takeshi Tanikawa, a market analyst for Daiwa Securities Co., not-

ed that it was "quite reasonable" to expect the index to approach or exceed 12,000 this year. Such optimism is widely shared among market watchers here.

The robust pickup in the operating profits of Japanese companies foreseen in the coming fiscal year would be the result of the economic recovery last year becoming stronger and more broad-based, analysts say. Growth in 1983 was provided mainly by exports, which rose sharply, thanks to the strong U.S. recovery. In the year ending next March, private economists expect that growth will be 3.5 percent, slightly higher than the government's projection of 3.4 percent.

For the coming fiscal year, economists' growth predictions range from 3.8 to 4.7 percent.

Already, the Japanese recovery is showing signs of spreading out, with domestic demand starting to strengthen.

Accordingly, the markets for such basic industrial materials as

chemicals, steel and synthetic fiber are improving. Capital investment and consumer spending, too, are picking up. At current levels, Japanese stocks are not cheap. The price-earnings ratio of major issues on the Tokyo exchange is about 23, or nearly twice the level on the New York Stock Exchange. Analysts say this may deter foreign investors from driving the prices much higher of well-known international blue-chip issues, which include Matsushita Electric, Fujitsu, and Hitachi.

However, the analysts say, foreign investors have become more sophisticated in recent years, shifting their interest to Japanese issues other than a handful of internationally recognized names. Foreign investors were net purchasers of Japanese stocks by a margin of about \$3 billion in 1983. This year, they should buy more Japanese issues than they sell by about the same amount, said Hisamichi Sawa, a director of Prudential Bache Securities in Tokyo.

## 2 Likely to Head New GM Groups

By John Holusha

New York Times Service

DETROIT — Robert C. Stempel, general manager of the Chevrolet division, and Lloyd E. Reuss, general manager of the Buick division, seem likely to head two new groups that would result from a proposed reorganization of General Motors Corp., according to people in the auto industry.

Sources in the industry predicted that the GM board would approve the plan, which would consolidate the company's automotive manufacturing and marketing operations, at a meeting in New York on Monday.

General Motors, the sources said, plans to realign its five automobile divisions, Chevrolet, Pontiac, Oldsmobile, Buick and Cadillac, and its Fisher body and assembly divisions into two groups,

with one concentrating on large cars and the other on smaller cars. The auto divisions will continue to exist, they said, but will become primarily sales and marketing organizations, with designing, engineering and manufacturing concentrated in the two consolidated groups.

Mr. Stempel, 50, is said to be likely to head the small-car group, while Mr. Reuss, 47, would take charge of the large-car group.

If the change is approved, the images of the car divisions would be more sharply defined. Chevrolet and Pontiac would gradually eliminate all their car models that are larger than the current "A" body intermediate, which is sold as the Chevrolet Celebrity and Pontiac 6000. Oldsmobile, Buick and Cadillac would sell nothing smaller than the "A" body. The realignment of the models might take as

long as five years, according to the industry sources.

At present Chevrolet and Pontiac sell cars almost as big as the largest Oldsmobile and Buick models, while all five divisions have models based on the subcompact "J" body.

Mr. Stempel was the manager of the Pontiac division from November 1978 until August 1980, when he was sent to West Germany to manage GM's Opel subsidiary. He returned to the United States in February 1982 to manage the Chevrolet division.

Mr. Reuss, like Mr. Stempel, is a former chief engineer at Chevrolet. He became manager of Buick in 1980 and is credited with developing the "Buick City" concept under which the plant at Flint, Michigan, will be integrated into one manufacturing complex, similar to those used by Japanese auto companies.

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## French Arms Firms Press for Sales

(Continued from Page 7)

foresee a slowdown there of [such] purchases from now on," said Mr. Carpentier.

Meanwhile, France has been establishing with several allies, notably West Germany and Britain, several multibillion-dollar projects designed to meet European military needs in the 1990s. The projects include joint construction of a new fighter to replace France's Mirage fighters, West Germany's F-4 Phantoms and Britain's Jaguar, as well as a new French-German combat helicopter.

Spain and Italy also plan to participate in building and exporting the fighter plane, whose basic characteristics were agreed upon last month by the chiefs of staff of the five nations' air forces. Current plans call for building 800 of the twin-engine, highly maneuverable planes for the five air forces, and, assuming that governments approve, at least an additional 300 for export.

Military and industry sources said several major contracts are under discussion in the Middle East and in Greece.

Mr. Carpentier of Thomson described Greece as "the hottest market right now." In many cases, France and its allies emphasize what Mr. Carpentier described as the "European solution" to fulfilling future arms needs.

For over a year, the French have been arguing that Greece should buy the Mirage 2000 for reasons of cost, performance and European unity. They also have indicated that if Greece buys the Mirage, its

fledgling Hellenic Aerospace Industry will be asked to help build an export model of the new fighter.

"We are all looking to the future in Greece," said an official of Messerschmitt-Bolkow-Blohm, West Germany's largest aerospace company. Messerschmitt is a key participant in Panavia, a German-British-Italian consortium, and in the fighter project.

The planned helicopter to be built by MBB and Aerospatiale will be designed for export markets. According to Aviation Week magazine, it also will lead to "follow-on military and civilian" models.

France and West Germany each are expected to order about 200 of the helicopters, known as the PAH-2, which will be built for an estimated total of 30 billion francs.

French military planners said they also plan to buy for the new helicopters a new-generation armor-piercing missile being developed by another European consortium known as Euromissile, grouping Messerschmitt and Aerospatiale. British Aerospace also plans to take part in the missile project.

Although such European projects appear attractive for the long term, many French executives and government officials in recent interviews emphasized more immediate concerns.

Asked by an employee whether the new helicopter would revive slumping sales in the helicopter division, Mr. Martre said the project would provide immediate work in the area of preliminary planning. "But to survive, the division must

sell products in its existing line," he said.

Given the fact that helicopter sales worldwide are stagnating or falling, that task will not be easy. While France sees the United States as its main competitor, additional competition is coming from smaller arms exporters, notably Israel, Spain and Brazil.

"The key is having the superior technology and being able to sell it," the Matra official said, noting that military orders at the end of 1983 were about 10 percent below the record 4 billion francs of a year earlier.

The U.S. Navy is testing for possible purchase a sophisticated French navigational device designed to avoid collisions on aircraft carriers.

But one of the largest U.S. orders in recent history, worth an estimated \$1 billion, is expected to be placed with the French-German Euromissile group. It stemmed from an agreement signed last month by U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger and his West German counterpart, Manfred Womer. It provides for the sale of the Roland surface-to-air missiles made by Euromissile for deployment at 15 U.S. and West German air force bases.

"We expect the contracts to be signed shortly and we are very close on smaller contracts for the Roland in two other NATO countries," said Michel Thévoz, the French marketing manager for the project. "We will split the contract with our German partners, of course, but it will certainly help the French order book in 1984," he said.

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Rate	1000	5000	10000	25000	50000	100000	250000	500000	1000000
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3/4-1	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
1-1 1/4	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
1 1/4-1 1/2	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
1 1/2-1 3/4	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
1 3/4-2	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
2-2 1/4	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
2 1/4-2 1/2	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
2 1/2-2 3/4	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
2 3/4-3	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
3-3 1/4	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
3 1/4-3 1/2	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
3 1/2-3 3/4	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
3 3/4-4	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
4-4 1/4	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
4 1/4-4 1/2	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
4 1/2-4 3/4	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
4 3/4-5	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
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5 3/4-6	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
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6 1/4-6 1/2	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
6 1/2-6 3/4	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
6 3/4-7	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
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14 1/4-14 1/2	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
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14 3/4-15	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
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15 3/4-16	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
16-16 1/4	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
16 1/4-16 1/2	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
16 1/2-16 3/4	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
16 3/4-17	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
17-17 1/4	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110

Non Banks

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4-4 1/2	110	110	217	217	217	217	217	217	217
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5 1/2-6	110	110	217	217	217	217	217	217	217
6-6 1/2	110	110	217	217	217	217	217	217	217
6 1/2-7	110	110	217	217	217	217	217	217	217
7-7 1/2	110	110	217	217	217	217	217	217	217
7 1/2-8	110	110	217	217	217	217	217	217	217
8-8 1/2	110	110	217	217	217	217	217	217	217
8 1/2-9	110	110	217	217	217	217	217	217	217
9-9 1/2	110	110	217	217	217	217	217	217	217
9 1/2-10	110	110	217	217	217	217	217	217	217
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11 1/2-12	110	110	217	217	217	217	217	217	217
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14 1/2-15	110	110	217	217	217	217	217	217	217
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16 1/2-17	110	110	217	217	217	217	217	217	217
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17 1/2-18	110	110	217	217	217	217	217	217	217
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18 1/2-19	110	110	217	217	217	217	217	217	217
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20 1/2-21	110	110	217	217	217	217	217	217	217
21-21 1/2	110	110	217	217	217	217	217	217	217
21 1/2-22	110	110	217	217	217	217	217	217	217
22-22 1/2	110	110	217	217	217	217	217	217	217
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23 1/2-24	110	110	217	217	217	217	217	217	217
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24 1/2-25	110	110	217	217	217	217	217	217	217
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25 1/2-26	110	110	217	217	217	217	217	217	217
26-26 1/2	110	110	217	217	217	217	217	217	217
26 1/2-27	110	110	217	217	217	217	217	217	217
27-27 1/2	110	110	217	217	217	217	217	217	217
27 1/2-28	110	110	217	217	217	217	217	217	217
28-28 1/2	110	110	217	217	217	217	217	217	217
28 1/2-29	110	110	217	217	217	217	217	217	217
29-29 1/2	110	110	217	217	217	217	217	217	217
29 1/2-30	110	110	217	217	217	217	217	217	217
30-30 1/2	110	110	217	217	217	217	217	217	217
30 1/2-31	110	110	217	217	217	217	217	217	217
31-31 1/2	110	110	217	217	217	217	217	217	217
31 1/2-32	110	110	217	217	217	217	217	217	217
32-32 1/2	110	110	217	217	217	217	217	217	217
32 1/2-33	110	110	217	217	217	217	217	217	217
33-33 1/2	110	110	217	217	217	217	217	217	217
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34-34 1/2	110	110	217	217	217	217	217	217	217
34 1/2-35	110	110	217	217	217	217	217	217	217
35-35 1/2	110	110	217	217	217	217	217	217	217
35 1/2-36	110	110	217	217	217	217	217	217	217
36-36 1/2	110	110	217	217	217	217	217	217	217
36 1/2-37	110	110	217	217	217	217	217	217	217



## Grains

Wheat	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
May	3.25	3.20	3.22	+0.01
July	3.20	3.15	3.17	+0.01
Sept.	3.15	3.10	3.12	+0.01
Nov.	3.10	3.05	3.07	+0.01
Dec.	3.05	3.00	3.02	+0.01
Jan.	3.00	2.95	2.97	+0.01
Feb.	2.95	2.90	2.92	+0.01
Mar.	2.90	2.85	2.87	+0.01
Apr.	2.85	2.80	2.82	+0.01
May	2.80	2.75	2.77	+0.01
June	2.75	2.70	2.72	+0.01
July	2.70	2.65	2.67	+0.01
Aug.	2.65	2.60	2.62	+0.01
Sept.	2.60	2.55	2.57	+0.01
Oct.	2.55	2.50	2.52	+0.01
Nov.	2.50	2.45	2.47	+0.01
Dec.	2.45	2.40	2.42	+0.01
Jan.	2.40	2.35	2.37	+0.01
Feb.	2.35	2.30	2.32	+0.01
Mar.	2.30	2.25	2.27	+0.01
Apr.	2.25	2.20	2.22	+0.01
May	2.20	2.15	2.17	+0.01
June	2.15	2.10	2.12	+0.01
July	2.10	2.05	2.07	+0.01
Aug.	2.05	2.00	2.02	+0.01
Sept.	2.00	1.95	1.97	+0.01
Oct.	1.95	1.90	1.92	+0.01
Nov.	1.90	1.85	1.87	+0.01
Dec.	1.85	1.80	1.82	+0.01
Jan.	1.80	1.75	1.77	+0.01
Feb.	1.75	1.70	1.72	+0.01
Mar.	1.70	1.65	1.67	+0.01
Apr.	1.65	1.60	1.62	+0.01
May	1.60	1.55	1.57	+0.01
June	1.55	1.50	1.52	+0.01
July	1.50	1.45	1.47	+0.01
Aug.	1.45	1.40	1.42	+0.01
Sept.	1.40	1.35	1.37	+0.01
Oct.	1.35	1.30	1.32	+0.01
Nov.	1.30	1.25	1.27	+0.01
Dec.	1.25	1.20	1.22	+0.01
Jan.	1.20	1.15	1.17	+0.01
Feb.	1.15	1.10	1.12	+0.01
Mar.	1.10	1.05	1.07	+0.01
Apr.	1.05	1.00	1.02	+0.01
May	1.00	0.95	0.97	+0.01
June	0.95	0.90	0.92	+0.01
July	0.90	0.85	0.87	+0.01
Aug.	0.85	0.80	0.82	+0.01
Sept.	0.80	0.75	0.77	+0.01
Oct.	0.75	0.70	0.72	+0.01
Nov.	0.70	0.65	0.67	+0.01
Dec.	0.65	0.60	0.62	+0.01
Jan.	0.60	0.55	0.57	+0.01
Feb.	0.55	0.50	0.52	+0.01
Mar.	0.50	0.45	0.47	+0.01
Apr.	0.45	0.40	0.42	+0.01
May	0.40	0.35	0.37	+0.01
June	0.35	0.30	0.32	+0.01
July	0.30	0.25	0.27	+0.01
Aug.	0.25	0.20	0.22	+0.01
Sept.	0.20	0.15	0.17	+0.01
Oct.	0.15	0.10	0.12	+0.01
Nov.	0.10	0.05	0.07	+0.01
Dec.	0.05	0.00	0.02	+0.01
Jan.	0.00	-0.05	-0.02	+0.01
Feb.	-0.05	-0.10	-0.07	+0.01
Mar.	-0.10	-0.15	-0.12	+0.01
Apr.	-0.15	-0.20	-0.17	+0.01
May	-0.20	-0.25	-0.22	+0.01
June	-0.25	-0.30	-0.27	+0.01
July	-0.30	-0.35	-0.32	+0.01
Aug.	-0.35	-0.40	-0.37	+0.01
Sept.	-0.40	-0.45	-0.42	+0.01
Oct.	-0.45	-0.50	-0.47	+0.01
Nov.	-0.50	-0.55	-0.52	+0.01
Dec.	-0.55	-0.60	-0.57	+0.01
Jan.	-0.60	-0.65	-0.62	+0.01
Feb.	-0.65	-0.70	-0.67	+0.01
Mar.	-0.70	-0.75	-0.72	+0.01
Apr.	-0.75	-0.80	-0.77	+0.01
May	-0.80	-0.85	-0.82	+0.01
June	-0.85	-0.90	-0.87	+0.01
July	-0.90	-0.95	-0.92	+0.01
Aug.	-0.95	-1.00	-0.97	+0.01
Sept.	-1.00	-1.05	-1.02	+0.01
Oct.	-1.05	-1.10	-1.07	+0.01
Nov.	-1.10	-1.15	-1.12	+0.01
Dec.	-1.15	-1.20	-1.17	+0.01
Jan.	-1.20	-1.25	-1.22	+0.01
Feb.	-1.25	-1.30	-1.27	+0.01
Mar.	-1.30	-1.35	-1.32	+0.01
Apr.	-1.35	-1.40	-1.37	+0.01
May	-1.40	-1.45	-1.42	+0.01
June	-1.45	-1.50	-1.47	+0.01
July	-1.50	-1.55	-1.52	+0.01
Aug.	-1.55	-1.60	-1.57	+0.01
Sept.	-1.60	-1.65	-1.62	+0.01
Oct.	-1.65	-1.70	-1.67	+0.01
Nov.	-1.70	-1.75	-1.72	+0.01
Dec.	-1.75	-1.80	-1.77	+0.01
Jan.	-1.80	-1.85	-1.82	+0.01
Feb.	-1.85	-1.90	-1.87	+0.01
Mar.	-1.90	-1.95	-1.92	+0.01
Apr.	-1.95	-2.00	-1.97	+0.01
May	-2.00	-2.05	-2.02	+0.01
June	-2.05	-2.10	-2.07	+0.01
July	-2.10	-2.15	-2.12	+0.01
Aug.	-2.15	-2.20	-2.17	+0.01
Sept.	-2.20	-2.25	-2.22	+0.01
Oct.	-2.25	-2.30	-2.27	+0.01
Nov.	-2.30	-2.35	-2.32	+0.01
Dec.	-2.35	-2.40	-2.37	+0.01
Jan.	-2.40	-2.45	-2.42	+0.01
Feb.	-2.45	-2.50	-2.47	+0.01
Mar.	-2.50	-2.55	-2.52	+0.01
Apr.	-2.55	-2.60	-2.57	+0.01
May	-2.60	-2.65	-2.62	+0.01
June	-2.65	-2.70	-2.67	+0.01
July	-2.70	-2.75	-2.72	+0.01
Aug.	-2.75	-2.80	-2.77	+0.01
Sept.	-2.80	-2.85	-2.82	+0.01
Oct.	-2.85	-2.90	-2.87	+0.01
Nov.	-2.90	-2.95	-2.92	+0.01
Dec.	-2.95	-3.00	-2.97	+0.01
Jan.	-3.00	-3.05	-3.02	+0.01
Feb.	-3.05	-3.10	-3.07	+0.01
Mar.	-3.10	-3.15	-3.12	+0.01
Apr.	-3.15	-3.20	-3.17	+0.01
May	-3.20	-3.25	-3.22	+0.01
June	-3.25	-3.30	-3.27	+0.01
July	-3.30	-3.35	-3.32	+0.01
Aug.	-3.35	-3.40	-3.37	+0.01
Sept.	-3.40	-3.45	-3.42	+0.01
Oct.	-3.45	-3.50	-3.47	+0.01
Nov.	-3.50	-3.55	-3.52	+0.01
Dec.	-3.55	-3.60	-3.57	+0.01
Jan.	-3.60	-3.65	-3.62	+0.01
Feb.	-3.65	-3.70	-3.67	+0.01
Mar.	-3.70	-3.75	-3.72	+0.01
Apr.	-3.75	-3.80	-3.77	+0.01
May	-3.80	-3.85	-3.82	+0.01
June	-3.85	-3.90	-3.87	+0.01
July	-3.90	-3.95	-3.92	+0.01
Aug.	-3.95	-4.00	-3.97	+0.01
Sept.	-4.00	-4.05	-4.02	+0.01
Oct.	-4.05	-4.10	-4.07	+0.01
Nov.	-4.10	-4.15	-4.12	+0.01
Dec.	-4.15	-4.20	-4.17	+0.01
Jan.	-4.20	-4.25	-4.22	+0.01
Feb.	-4.25	-4.30	-4.27	+0.01
Mar.	-4.30	-4.35	-4.32	+0.01
Apr.	-4.35	-4.40	-4.37	+0.01
May	-4.40	-4.45	-4.42	+0.01
June	-4.45	-4.50	-4.47	+0.01
July	-4.50	-4.55	-4.52	+0.01
Aug.	-4.55	-4.60	-4.57	+0.01
Sept.	-4.60	-4.65	-4.62	+0.01
Oct.	-4.65	-4.70	-4.67	+0.01
Nov.	-4.70	-4.75	-4.72	+0.01
Dec.	-4.75	-4.80	-4.77	+0.01
Jan.	-4.80	-4.85	-4.82	+0.01
Feb.	-4.85	-4.90	-4.87	+0.01
Mar.	-4.90	-4.95	-4.92	+0.01
Apr.	-4.95	-5.00	-4.97	+0.01
May	-5.00	-5.05	-5.02	+0.01
June	-5.05	-5.10	-5.07	+0.01
July	-5.10	-5.15	-5.12	+0.01
Aug.	-5.15	-5.20	-5.17	+0.01
Sept.	-5.20	-5.25	-5.22	+0.01
Oct.	-5.25	-5.30	-5.27	+0.01
Nov.	-5.30	-5.35	-5.32	+0.01
Dec.	-5.35	-5.40	-5.37	+0.01
Jan.	-5.40	-5.45	-5.42	+0.01
Feb.	-5.45	-5.50	-5.47	+0.01
Mar.	-5.50	-5.55	-5.52	+0.01
Apr.	-5.55	-5.60	-5.57	+0.01
May	-5.60	-5.65	-5.62	+0.01
June	-5.65	-5.70	-5.67	+0.01
July	-5.70	-5.75	-5.72	+0.01
Aug.	-5.75	-5.80	-5.77	+0.01
Sept.	-5.80	-5.85	-5.82	+0.01
Oct.	-5.85	-5.90	-5.87	+0.01
Nov.	-5.90	-5.95	-5.92	+0.01
Dec.	-5.95	-6.00	-5.97	+0.01
Jan.	-6.00	-6.05	-6.02	+0.01
Feb.	-6.05	-6.10	-6.07	+0.01
Mar.	-6.10	-6.15	-6.12	+0.01
Apr.	-6.15	-6.20	-6.17	+0.01
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Dec.	-6.55	-6.60	-6.57	+0.01
Jan.	-6.60	-6.65	-6.62	+0.01
Feb.	-6.65	-6.70	-6.67	+0.01
Mar.	-6.70	-6.75	-6.72	+0.01
Apr.	-6.75	-6.80	-6.77	+0.01
May	-6.80	-6.85	-6.82	+0.01
June	-6.85	-6.90	-6.87	+0.01
July	-6.90	-6.95	-6.92	+0.01
Aug.	-6.95	-7.00	-6.97	+0.01
Sept.	-7.00	-7.05	-7.02	+0.01
Oct.	-7.05	-7.10	-7.07	+0.01
Nov.	-7.10	-7.15	-7.12	+0.01
Dec.	-7.15	-7.20	-7.17	+0.01
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Sept.	-7.60	-7.65	-7.62	+0.01
Oct.	-7.65	-7.70	-7.67	+0.01
Nov.	-7.70	-7.75	-7.72	+0.01
Dec.	-7.75	-7.80	-7.77	+0.01
Jan.	-7.80	-7.85	-7.82	+0.01
Feb.	-7.85	-7.90	-7.87	+0.01
Mar.	-7.90	-7.95	-7.92	+0.01
Apr.	-7.95	-8.00	-7.97	+0.01
May	-8.00	-8.05	-8.02	+0.01
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Apr.	-8.55	-8.60	-8.57	+0.01
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Aug.	-8.75	-8.80	-8.77	+0.01
Sept.	-8.80	-8.85	-8.82	+0.01
Oct.	-8.85	-8.90	-8.87	+0.01
Nov.	-8.90	-8.95	-8.92	+0.01
Dec.	-8.95	-9.00	-8.97	+0.01
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Apr.	-9.75	-9.80	-9.77	+0.01
May	-9.80	-9.85	-9.82	+0.01
June	-9.85	-9.90	-9.87	+0.01
July	-9.90	-9.95	-9.92	+0.01
Aug.	-9.95	-10.00	-9.97	+0.01
Sept.	-10.			



## Industrial Nations Make Strong Output Recovery

**WASHINGTON** — The non-communist industrial countries made a strong recovery in industrial production in the third quarter of 1983, continuing an upturn begun in the first quarter, the International Monetary Fund said Monday.

The index of industrial production, rose 2.9 percent in the third quarter, an IMF spokesman said. It was the third consecutive quarter of increase.

The index in the third quarter was 5.2 percent above its level in the like period of 1982, according to figures compiled by the IMF. It stood at 100.6, above 100 for the first time in two years and matching the record annual level in 1979.

The third quarter rise in the index was led by a 5.1 percent increase in U.S. industrial output.

Italy registered a 4.3 percent increase, followed by Canada with 4.1 percent and Japan with 2.9 percent. Marginal rises were recorded by France, Australia and Britain. The Netherlands had a fall in the third quarter of 1.3 percent.

Compared with the third quarter of 1982, the IMF said, the sharpest rises in output were recorded by the United States with 9.9 percent, Canada with 9.1 percent, and Norway with 8 percent.

In a report on trade, the fund said that trade of the industrial countries declined sharply in the third quarter of 1983, with sizable contractions in export earnings and import expenditures.

## Harrods Expects A Sales Record

*The Associated Press*

**LONDON** — Despite a car-bomb explosion that killed six people Dec. 17, Harrods is expected to become the first individual department store in Britain to post annual sales of more than £200 million (£280 million), store executives say.

Alek Craddock, Harrods chairman and managing director, said Sunday that sales for this fiscal year, which ends Jan. 28, passed the £200-million level Saturday. Sales for the year ending in January 1983 reached £190 million, which at the time was a national record.

The Irish Republican Army claimed responsibility for the explosion, which also injured 94 persons.

## Murdoch Focuses on Warner Film Operation

*Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches*

**GENEVA** — Rupert Murdoch said Monday that if he does wage a proxy battle for control of Warner Communications Inc. it will be to preserve the value of Warner's movie operations.

The Australian publisher spoke to the bankers during presentation of an 8-to-10-year bond issue of 100 million Swiss francs (\$44.7 million) that is to be launched this week under terms yet to be announced.

He said the bond issue by one of his subsidiaries, News Corp. Netherlands Antilles NV, is not connected with his bid for control of Warner.

"The bond issue is just to raise working capital and has been in the pipeline a long time," he said.

Mr. Murdoch's companies already own 7 percent of Warner's 65.4 million common shares outstanding.

The companies had initially described the purchases as only an investment, but last week Mr. Murdoch signaled that he would not be a passive investor in Warner.

He first told the U.S. Justice Department that he might increase his stake in Warner to 49.9 percent, and then he told the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission that he might stage a proxy fight for control of the New York-based entertainment and consumer-electronics company.

Mr. Murdoch also filed suit to block a plan by Warner and Chris-Craft Industries Inc. that would give Chris-Craft a 19-percent interest in Warner, a proposal widely viewed as Warner's bid to prevent a takeover.

And Mr. Murdoch asked the U.S. Federal Communications Commission to block the Warner-Chris-Craft agreement because, he

alleged, it would violate U.S. regulations governing cross-ownership of television stations and cable television systems in the same area.

Warner said it is in full compliance with FCC regulations. Industry analysts disagree about whether Mr. Murdoch could acquire full control of Warner, or, if a proxy fight was successful, whether he would then move to break up the company. But most believe that he is very interested in Warner's movie operations, Warner Bros., and its film library.

Speaking to Geneva bankers, he said that "the extravagance and the mistakes of the corporate management could in fact endanger that very great asset."

He said News Corp., one of his publishing companies, originally bought its 7-percent interest in Warner "simply as an investment" because it was decided that a stake

in a large movie studio would be useful in building News Corp. into "a great media company of world significance."

Mr. Murdoch also said he considers Warner's movie business itself to be well-managed.

He said News Corp. could take an immediate profit of \$25 million to \$30 million if it were to sell its Warner stock, based on the increase in the stock's price since News Corp. bought its shares. But he added, "we aren't inclined to do that."

Mr. Murdoch also said News Corp.'s profits were running "well ahead of last year" and that he expects the company to take in about \$1.3 billion in gross revenues from media activities during the financial year ending next June. He said the company earned \$76.1 million last year.

(A.P. Reuters)

## Monday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

(Continued from Page 10)

66	30 1/2	31 1/2	32 1/2	33 1/2	34 1/2	35 1/2	36 1/2	37 1/2	38 1/2	39 1/2	40 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2	44 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2	49 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2	52 1/2	53 1/2	54 1/2	55 1/2	56 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2	63 1/2	64 1/2	65 1/2	66 1/2	67 1/2	68 1/2	69 1/2	70 1/2	71 1/2	72 1/2	73 1/2	74 1/2	75 1/2	76 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2	85 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2	88 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	108 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	111 1/2	112 1/2	113 1/2	114 1/2	115 1/2	116 1/2	117 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2	120 1/2	121 1/2	122 1/2	123 1/2	124 1/2	125 1/2	126 1/2	127 1/2	128 1/2	129 1/2	130 1/2	131 1/2	132 1/2	133 1/2	134 1/2	135 1/2	136 1/2	137 1/2	138 1/2	139 1/2	140 1/2	141 1/2	142 1/2	143 1/2	144 1/2	145 1/2	146 1/2	147 1/2	148 1/2	149 1/2	150 1/2	151 1/2	152 1/2	153 1/2	154 1/2	155 1/2	156 1/2	157 1/2	158 1/2	159 1/2	160 1/2	161 1/2	162 1/2	163 1/2	164 1/2	165 1/2	166 1/2	167 1/2	168 1/2	169 1/2	170 1/2	171 1/2	172 1/2	173 1/2	174 1/2	175 1/2	176 1/2	177 1/2	178 1/2	179 1/2	180 1/2	181 1/2	182 1/2	183 1/2	184 1/2	185 1/2	186 1/2	187 1/2	188 1/2	189 1/2	190 1/2	191 1/2	192 1/2	193 1/2	194 1/2	195 1/2	196 1/2	197 1/2	198 1/2	199 1/2	200 1/2	201 1/2	202 1/2	203 1/2	204 1/2	205 1/2	206 1/2	207 1/2	208 1/2	209 1/2	210 1/2	211 1/2	212 1/2	213 1/2	214 1/2	215 1/2	216 1/2	217 1/2	218 1/2	219 1/2	220 1/2	221 1/2	222 1/2	223 1/2	224 1/2	225 1/2	226 1/2	227 1/2	228 1/2	229 1/2	230 1/2	231 1/2	232 1/2	233 1/2	234 1/2	235 1/2	236 1/2	237 1/2	238 1/2	239 1/2	240 1/2	241 1/2	242 1/2	243 1/2	244 1/2	245 1/2	246 1/2	247 1/2	248 1/2	249 1/2	250 1/2	251 1/2	252 1/2	253 1/2	254 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	257 1/2	258 1/2	259 1/2	260 1/2	261 1/2	262 1/2	263 1/2	264 1/2	265 1/2	266 1/2	267 1/2	268 1/2	269 1/2	270 1/2	271 1/2	272 1/2	273 1/2	274 1/2	275 1/2	276 1/2	277 1/2	278 1/2	279 1/2	280 1/2	281 1/2	282 1/2	283 1/2	284 1/2	285 1/2	286 1/2	287 1/2	288 1/2	289 1/2	290 1/2	291 1/2	292 1/2	293 1/2	294 1/2	295 1/2	296 1/2	297 1/2	298 1/2	299 1/2	300 1/2	301 1/2	302 1/2	303 1/2	304 1/2	305 1/2	306 1/2	307 1/2	308 1/2	309 1/2	310 1/2	311 1/2	312 1/2	313 1/2	314 1/2	315 1/2	316 1/2	317 1/2	318 1/2	319 1/2	320 1/2	321 1/2	322 1/2	323 1/2	324 1/2	325 1/2	326 1/2	327 1/2	328 1/2	329 1/2	330 1/2	331 1/2	332 1/2	333 1/2	334 1/2	335 1/2	336 1/2	337 1/2	338 1/2	339 1/2	340 1/2	341 1/2	342 1/2	343 1/2	344 1/2	345 1/2	346 1/2	347 1/2	348 1/2	349 1/2	350 1/2	351 1/2	352 1/2	353 1/2	354 1/2	355 1/2	356 1/2	357 1/2	358 1/2	359 1/2	360 1/2	361 1/2	362 1/2	363 1/2	364 1/2	365 1/2	366 1/2	367 1/2	368 1/2	369 1/2	370 1/2	371 1/2	372 1/2	373 1/2	374 1/2	375 1/2	376 1/2	377 1/2	378 1/2	379 1/2	380 1/2	381 1/2	382 1/2	383 1/2	384 1/2	385 1/2	386 1/2	387 1/2	388 1/2	389 1/2	390 1/2	391 1/2	392 1/2	393 1/2	394 1/2	395 1/2	396 1/2	397 1/2	398 1/2	399 1/2	400 1/2	401 1/2	402 1/2	403 1/2	404 1/2	405 1/2	406 1/2	407 1/2	408 1/2	409 1/2	410 1/2	411 1/2	412 1/2	413 1/2	414 1/2	415 1/2	416 1/2	417 1/2	418 1/2	419 1/2	420 1/2	421 1/2	422 1/2	423 1/2	424 1/2	425 1/2	426 1/2	427 1/2	428 1/2	429 1/2	430 1/2	431 1/2	432 1/2	433 1/2	434 1/2	435 1/2	436 1/2	437 1/2	438 1/2	439 1/2	440 1/2	441 1/2	442 1/2	443 1/2	444 1/2	445 1/2	446 1/2	447 1/2	448 1/2	449 1/2	450 1/2	451 1/2	452 1/2	453 1/2	454 1/2	455 1/2	456 1/2	457 1/2	458 1/2	459 1/2	460 1/2	461 1/2	462 1/2	463 1/2	464 1/2	465 1/2	466 1/2	467 1/2	468 1/2	469 1/2	470 1/2	471 1/2	472 1/2	473 1/2	474 1/2	475 1/2	476 1/2	477 1/2	478 1/2	479 1/2	480 1/2	481 1/2	482 1/2	483 1/2	484 1/2	485 1/2	486 1/2	487 1/2	488 1/2	489 1/2	490 1/2	491 1/2	492 1/2	493 1/2	494 1/2	495 1/2	496 1/2	497 1/2	498 1/2	499 1/2	500 1/2	501 1/2	502 1/2	503 1/2	504 1/2	505 1/2	506 1/2	507 1/2	508 1/2	509 1/2	510 1/2	511 1/2	512 1/2	513 1/2	514 1/2	515 1/2	516 1/2	517 1/2	518 1/2	519 1/2	520 1/2	521 1/2	522 1/2	523 1/2	524 1/2	525 1/2	526 1/2	527 1/2	528 1/2	529 1/2	530 1/2	531 1/2	532 1/2	533 1/2	534 1/2	535 1/2	536 1/2	537 1/2	538 1/2	539 1/2	540 1/2	541 1/2	542 1/2	543 1/2	544 1/2	545 1/2	546 1/2	547 1/2	548 1/2	549 1/2	550 1/2	551 1/2	552 1/2	553 1/2	554 1/2	555 1/2	556 1/2	557 1/2	558 1/2	559 1/2	560 1/2	561 1/2	562 1/2	563 1/2	564 1/2	565 1/2	566 1/2	567 1/2	568 1/2	569 1/2	570 1/2	571 1/2	572 1/2	573 1/2	574 1/2	575 1/2	576 1/2	577 1/2	578 1/2	579 1/2	580 1/2	581 1/2	582 1/2	583 1/2	584 1/2	585 1/2	586 1/2	587 1/2	588 1/2	589 1/2	590 1/2	591 1/2	592 1/2	593 1/2	594 1/2	595 1/2	596 1/2	597 1/2	598 1/2	599 1/2	600 1/2	601 1/2	602 1/2	603 1/2	604 1/2	605 1/2	606 1/2	607 1/2	608 1/2	609 1/2	610 1/2	611 1/2	612 1/2	613 1/2	614 1/2	615 1/2	616 1/2	617 1/2	618 1/2	619 1/2	620 1/2	621 1/2	622 1/2	623 1/2	624 1/2	625 1/2	626 1/2	627 1/2	628 1/2	629 1/2	630 1/2	631 1/2	632 1/2	633 1/2	634 1/2	635 1/2	636 1/2	637 1/2	638 1/2	639 1/2	640 1/2	641 1/2	642 1/2	643 1/2	644 1/2	645 1/2	646 1/2	647 1/2	648 1/2	649 1/2	650 1/2	651 1/2	652 1/2	653 1/2	654 1/2	655 1/2	656 1/2	657 1/2	658 1/2	659 1/2	660 1/2	661 1/2	662 1/2	663 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1/2	789 1/2	790 1/2	791 1/2	792 1/2	793 1/2	794 1/2	795 1/2	796 1/2	797 1/2	798 1/2	799 1/2	800 1/2	801 1/2	802 1/2	803 1/2	804 1/2	805 1/2	806 1/2	807 1/2	808 1/2	809 1/2	810 1/2	811 1/2	812 1/2	813 1/2	814 1/2	815 1/2	816 1/2	817 1/2	818 1/2	819 1/2	820 1/2	821 1/2	822 1/2	823 1/2	824 1/2	825 1/2	826 1/2	827 1/2	828 1/2	829 1/2	830 1/2	831 1/2	832 1/2	833 1/2	834 1/2	835 1/2	836 1/2	837 1/2	838 1/2	839 1/2	840 1/2	841 1/2	842 1/2	843 1/2	844 1/2	845 1/2	846 1/2	847 1/2	848 1/2	849 1/2	850 1/2	851 1/2	852 1/2	853 1/2	854 1/2	855 1/2	856 1/2	857 1/2	858 1/2	859 1/2	860 1/2	861 1/2	862 1/2	863 1/2	864 1/2	865 1/2	866 1/2	867 1/2	868 1/2	869 1/2	870 1/2	871 1/2	872 1/2	873 1/2	874 1/2	875 1/2	876 1/2	877 1/2	878 1/2	879 1/2	880 1/2	881 1/2	882 1/2	883 1/2	884 1/2	885 1/2	886 1/2	887 1/2	888 1/2	889 1/2	890 1/2	891 1/2	892 1/2	893 1/2	894 1/2	895 1/2	896 1/2	897 1/2	898 1/2	899 1/2	900 1/2	901 1/2	902 1/2	903 1/2	904 1/2	905 1/2	906 1/2	907 1/2	908 1/2	909 1/2	910 1/2	911 1/2	912 1/2	913 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# Raiders Rip Seahawks, 30-14, Win Super Bowl Slot

AMSTERDAM SERVICE. 252 - 852259.	FRANKFURT JENNY ESCORT & Travel service. Tel. 0611-557210	NEW YORK 3 <sup>rd</sup> ATELIER & ESCORT Service. 212-254-1577.
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